

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



*Mechanics in
War Time*

VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1940

NO. 9

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

This Magazine . .

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

One of the great universities of the East has directed the following letter to the JOURNAL: "The JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS frequently contains material which would be of great help to our students in the course in Labor Legislation at this University, if I could present suitable excerpts to them. Owing to the large size of the class (130 students) we cannot ask for a sufficient number of copies of each issue to assign direct readings. May I have, therefore, your kind permission to reproduce quotations from time to time, with full credit, and to hand these to the students in typewritten form?"

• Permission, of course, was granted to this institution to use our JOURNAL in this wise, but we could not, of course, refrain from feeling real pride in such commitments.

• The JOURNAL has two functions. It must express the life of this great organization and give opportunity for the local unions to express their wishes and desires. It must do more. It must reach the general public intelligently so that friendly relations may be created between other social groups in the community and the union. This, we believe, is being done. As our membership may know, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has a reading list in the thousands outside of the union itself and in most foreign countries.

• We should feel better about our success, however, if we knew that we were reaching every member of the Brotherhood each month with our JOURNAL and that it was being read. We have absolute proof that the great majority of our members read the JOURNAL faithfully but we know there is a minority who consider it so much pishposh.

Labor Day, 1940

(A Workman's Plea)

By JAMES H. WALLACE, L. U. No. B-77

Oh, Destiny!

*I am but a workman!
Pride have I in my chosen field!
I know little of the soldiers' trade
Nor of the tools they wield!*

But, Destiny!

*Should I be called
To take up arms to defend our liberty
May I stand erect and take great pride
In the trust that is placed in me!*

If, by chance,

*The soft white mantle
Of the hero's cloak be laid across my shoulder
Let me wear it with quiet pride and dignity!
Neither meeker! Neither bolder!*

Above all, Destiny!

*May I never cause the enemy's scorn
Nor my comrades' heart-sick shame!
Allow me not to turn my back in battle
To earn a coward's name!*

If it be so,

*That the raven's dark wing of death,
Shall brush me on some battlefield
Let me fall facing the enemy to the very end!
Never let me yield!*





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In Mechanics' War, How Fare Mechanics?

A MECHANICS' war. As the United States moves rapidly into a defense program, it is made clear that modern warfare is carried on by mechanics. This does not mean merely mechanics behind the lines to serve machines, but it means mechanic soldiers, mechanic sergeants, mechanic captains, mechanic majors. There is visualized a great mechanized force of skilled men with double training—training in the management and maintenance of machines, and training in the art of warfare. Lucky is that nation, therefore, which has resident in itself or in reserve a competent force of skilled men capable of producing, maintaining and directing war machinery.

As a counter-principle there has risen the concept that good treatment of mechanics is not a mere matter of right but an essential matter of war morale. Even Germany has maintained some social policy during the present war in contrast to the suspension of social policy in the first great war of 1914.

PRECIOUS SKILL

Skills are at premium. In the vast complex of American industrial life there are nearly 5,000 different occupations. These have been simplified into three classes: technicians, skilled workers and semi-skilled workers. In the skilled workers the important trades are mechanics; tool and die makers, engineers and designers, and skilled construction and production workers. It is apparent that electricians do play and will play an important part in any defense program and in any war which the United States may wage. This was true also in the first great war when the electricians manned the important signal corps which kept contact between advancing columns and the artillery behind the lines.

This mechanics' war has given rise to two concepts of preparation as manifested in the German and British systems of airplane production. Germany has built simplified bombing planes that could be flown by apprentices in squadrons led by a journeyman mechanic. The plane of the journeyman mechanic is a highly complicated plane with much

Total
defense rests upon skill and
competence of millions of ser-
geants, captains, majors and
mechanics

flying equipment. A bomber separated from the squadron, therefore, becomes helpless because the apprentice cut off from the captain ship can not chart his way. The British have built their air force on the opposite basis. Each plane has highly complicated equipment and each pilot is a highly trained mechanic. The German system is adapted to mass production of both planes and pilots. The British system depends more upon specialized production and training.

Up to the present moment of defense the United States followed the British system. Every pilot was a college man and received an intensive course in flying. This system is to be somewhat modified and speeded up.

The Germans claim that their system is more democratic,—the British system is more aristocratic. Whether this is true or not makes little difference, but to imply that the rank and file of the British people are not in the war in full force or to imply that labor is not involved in the British system is, of course, to fabricate a complete lie. The British labor unions are locked closely to the Churchill government and it is primarily a labor union government ever since the Chamberlain party was deposed from power.

SOCIAL GAINS IN DISPUTE

War is a great leveller and the origin of a warrior's family makes little difference if he is indeed a mechanic and can serve as a mechanic in this great war of war machines.

In the United States just now there is a good deal of debate about whether the social gains of labor should be repealed in the defense program. Certain industrialists believe that labor should work longer hours without overtime and,

of course, labor believes that there should be equal treatment in respect to relaxing labor's prerogatives with other sections of the population. Another group believes that the question is one of morale, that good pay and short hours are not a question of economic or political theory but of creating in the working force that spirit of loyalty and unity which is needed in wartime.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, Great Britain, issued this statement: "Aircraft production depends on materials, labor and energy. With regard to materials we have obtained our objectives with difficulty. Since I entered office, labor has worked day and night seven days a week, and individual workers 12 hours a day, gladly and willingly. I owe my position today to labor."

"Energy comes from the manufacturers who have joined together, forgetting all capitalistic prerogatives, giving everything, sacrificing everything for their country. Then there is my own energy, of which there is plenty, regardless of the quality thereof."

HITLER'S LABOR POLICY

Let us look at Germany for a moment. Professor Ernst Wagemann, economic statistician, head of the German Institute for Business Research, draws a contrast between the Kaiser's labor policy and that of Hitler's. He says: "At that time (1914-1918) social policy was regarded more or less as a luxury which ought to be discontinued in wartime considering the burden on national economy. It was at that time, viewed as an impediment of production. The present German government, however, regards social policy not as a matter of luxury, but as part of armament. The government is convinced that the people can accomplish more if they are kept free from social burdens."

This, of course, is pretty nearly stating the case of morale vs. privilege. But when Prof. Wagemann has made this statement, it must be seen that social to Hitler in no wise means the same as social to the American workers. This same German Institute for Business Research goes on to point out some of the conditions of labor in Germany:

There are no strikes in Germany. Such a thing was regarded as disloyal to the Reich long before war began and now would certainly be dealt with harshly. Germany entered the war with its labor subject to strict control under a decree of February 13, 1939. In that decree it is stated:

"For tasks which the high commis-

sioner for the Four-Year Plan Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering considers imperative and urgent the labor offices are empowered to enlist the inhabitants of the Reich for service."

SAME AS MILITARY DRAFT

That means just what it says. To make it, perhaps, even plainer, Dr. Friedrich Syrup, the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Labor, stated that the summons to service by the labor office "is the equal economic counterpart to an order for military conscription."

In a summary of the labor situation in Germany, the authoritative German Institute for Business Research stated that Germany had little choice but to mobilize its labor resources to the utmost.

"Germany has to produce her entire war requirements in the production centers of her own territory," the institute said. "She is not in a position to import war materials and thus to avail herself of the production capacity and labor of other countries. Whatever the German army needs in the way of equipment has to be invented by German engineers and produced by German workmen."

"In addition, a part of the raw materials which other countries can import, Germany has to produce from her own resources, to some extent synthetically and with a high percentage of labor. Outstanding example of this kind are the synthetic production of staple fiber and the output of German iron ores."

The rapid shift from a peace-time economy to a war economy was undoubtedly less disturbing in Germany than in England, partly because the labor decree already was in effect, and in part because Germany had been steadily progressing into a war economy in her rearmament program. Thus labor dislocations due to closing down of peace-time production and opening of war production were held to a minimum.

WORKS WHERE HE'S TOLD

But even if there had been dislocations, there would have been no shilly-shallying about moving labor from one industry or locality to another industry or locality

where it was more urgently needed. The Business Research Survey says in this respect:

"On the basis of this (February 13) decree, the labor offices are in a position to assign workmen for work in other factories and in other branches of industry than those in which they were hitherto employed. If workmen, as a result of their previous training in one field, are not in a position to accomplish the new type of work, they can be compelled to undergo special training. In this way, textile workers may be trained for work in the metal industry. Today, this is being done on a large scale."

Under this system a man may be separated from his family and moved to another part of the Reich to work. He is compensated for that by special allowances in addition to his wages.

In Germany, a workman may not shop around for a job to his liking and then move into it the moment he finds a good opening. Even before the war workmen in many industries were prohibited from leaving one job for another without special consent of the labor office.

"At the beginning of the war," says the Business Research Survey, "this restriction was extended to all industries. The practical application of this restriction is handled in such a way that employers as well as employees can give notice of termination of employment only after the consent of the labor office. Exemptions from the rule are such cases in which employer and employee mutually agree on the terms of the expiration of employment or in which the factory closes down. Even in such cases, however, the labor office must be notified at once in order to be kept informed of all changes in the employment situation."

NO LOITERING ALLOWED

Labor loitering is "verboten." By a supplemental decree of last July an absence from work without an excuse or failing to carry out a task assigned could bring a jail sentence. Promptly two men were sentenced to one month each, while a third was sentenced for a year for drinking and laziness.

Even as long ago as 1937 there were fewer than a million unemployed in the Reich. There are none now except in cases occasioned by temporary dislocation. Instead much labor is being imported. Southeastern European areas are combed for laborers to be brought to the Reich, especially for agricultural work.

"Quite a few Americans have come over here to escape the prevailing unemployment in the United States, especially Americans of German extraction. Some are happy they came, some less so."

Women are increasingly employed, although the Business Research Survey says female employment is held to a minimum "because it is detrimental to the aims of German social and population policies."

Effective January 1, 1939, unmarried women between 18 and 25 years old were required to work for one year on domestic or agricultural pursuits before they could obtain permits to work in industry or the civil service.

With all this there has been no appreciable increase in labor prices, for wages are regulated, just as are the prices of commodities and services generally. A 10-hour day was imposed in some of the Rhineland industrial sections in November without a special increase in pay.

All the above, as revealed by the New York Herald Tribune, must be taken as the official German point of view, but the fact remains, that no nation can wage war today without mechanics, and the good will of mechanics.

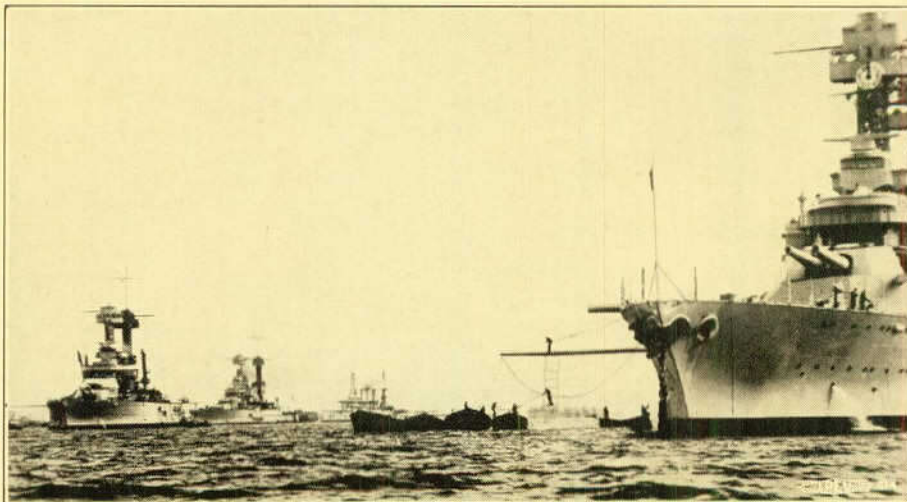
College Students and the War

By HENRY M. WRISTON

The key to what is wrong with the college students of America is very simple. They are our children. We bred them, we brought them up, and they have believed too pathetically what their elders have told them. Now that we rather hastily say, "But we didn't mean it in the way you took it," they betray evidences of confusion. I seem to see some evidences of confusion even among their parents. It is not the fault of youth that they were born of a disillusioned generation.

Naturally enough, youth show more ardency in championing causes, less restraint arising from experience. In other respects they display the characteristics of youth. But if any one doubts their courage, he is simply doubting his own; if any one questions their loyalty, he is simply casting stones as to his own capacities as father and citizen.

Having said so much which might be thought to justify youth in believing that there is no ideal worth fighting for, I return to the point at which I started to say that any such generalization about American youth is absurd on the face of it. "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people," said Edmund Burke. No more can you indict the youth of America. They do not run in any standard pattern—and it is both foolish and stupid to suppose that they do. Why annoy and



U. S. FLEET IN MANEUVERS

(Continued on page 512)



Courtesy Glenn L. Martin Company

Young airplane mechanic at work.

Pattern for TRAINING BEGUN in 1917

**Mechanics' situation
no different in 1940. Certain
safeguards indicated**

500,000 skilled workers, and by January 1, 1919, there would be a need for 750,000 new skilled workers. A quick, intensive training program was adopted, whereby factories making war orders trained their own workers in what are commonly known as "vestibule schools." There were 200 such factories having training departments by the end of September, 1918.

In these company-operated training schools, the Committee on Labor points out, there was no effort to turn out well-rounded mechanics or journeymen mechanics but to make the adaptation of the new worker to a special job on a special machine. Investments by factories in such training departments were not considered as an expense, since the products made by the trainees were equal to the production of regular departments.

The policy of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense was declared to be as follows: "The Section on Industrial Training for the War Emergency is concerned with industrial training only as a war measure. It is not concerned with vocational education in general. In all cases in the existing crisis, shortages of labor must be met first by training operatives from allied trades who are unemployed and by advancing operatives of ability from lower to higher positions in the occupation itself. For instance, apprentices should be advanced rather than outsiders. It is possible that many sewing women will be without work, and many men in the building trades. For all such, new and fitting places must be developed where possible. Non-wage earners must not be trained to take places for which unemployed wage earners may reasonably be trained."

WORKER PROTECTION SOUGHT

Thus the Committee on Labor sought to protect out-of-work men and to prevent glutting of the labor market. The training plan of 1917 is outlined as follows:

1. Increased use of the public vocational schools through the cooperation of local manufacturers.

2. Introduce new workers, men and women, into industry through these schools.

3. Arrange for the training of present mechanics and others in existing workrooms in connection with regular production, and by more scientific procedure than heretofore.

4. As of particular importance, act as

a clearing house, that the judgment and experience, good and bad, in each locality may be available to all.

These are principles laid down by the 1917 committee. They are guides today and it is notable that the Owen D. Young committee on training at its recent meeting in Washington showed this general pattern. In 1917 there was no U. S. Employment Service as there is today to give order to placement of men on jobs.

The intensive training program through factory vestibule schools was patterned after regulations prescribed by France for every manufacturer who employed 300 people or more. In England the Ministry of Munitions similarly required factories receiving government contracts for materials to train their own operatives.

The Section on Industrial Training recommended that factory training departments be required to submit three daily reports showing (1) the number of newly trained operatives sent into the factory; (2) the net cost of the department, after crediting production (which should be equal to the shop average) and (3) waste (of which there should be none).

Training departments were reported to have increased production from 10 per cent to 40 per cent. They brought about a material reduction in labor turnover.

MERIT REWARDED

The training program rested upon the principle of moving capable skilled mechanics up into more complicated jobs than they had previously done and filling in the ranks from the already-trained but less skilled mechanics; the bottom ranks were then supplied with the newly trained mechanics from the training shops. As fast as a worker showed ability he was to be promoted to more advanced work. In the training schools it was found that about one out of each 15 applicants was a "natural mechanic."

Among the vocational schools, one of the largest and most effective was that operated by Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. It offered highly specialized, practical day and evening courses in machine work, its aim being to increase the productive efficiency of machine shops throughout the country. Its machine shop operated continuously at maximum capacity for the duration of the war.

Pratt Institute offered six graded courses of six weeks each for day students and of 24 weeks each for students of the evening classes. Instruction was adapted to the individual, students being put on actual production as soon as they were able to follow directions without too much damage to the equipment and materials.

(Continued on page 501)

"THEY do not assume to teach a worker a whole trade in the brief time available. They do teach him by the methods of the training department how to master one process or one machine in a few weeks or a few days." This is the gist of a report made by the Section on Industrial Training for the War Emergency Committee on Labor, U. S. Council of National Defense, in 1918. It is of prime importance at this hour of America's present defense effort, and it has been already scanned by the experts on education with the present Defense Commission.

In 1918 the United States was girding itself for a tremendous mobilization of man-power in factories and on the war front. The accomplishment then is a matter of pride to every American inasmuch as it laid the basis for modern warfare later studied and emulated by the Germans. The National Committee on Labor in 1918 included the following:

Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters;

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer, A. F. of L.;

John Golden, President, United Textile Workers;

Grant Hamilton, A. F. of L.;

Arthur E. Holder, Machinists, member of Federal Board of Vocational Education;

Florence C. Thorne, A. F. of L.;

Charles H. Winslow, Federal Board of Vocational Education.

There were also employer members on this committee and certain educators.

WORKER SHORTAGE IN '18

On September 30, 1918, it was estimated that there was a shortage of

CHEMISTS *May Make* *America* SELF-CONTAINED

A STILL hunt is going forward in the United States. Engineers who have improved gadgets are making a mile by mile search for deposits of hitherto overlooked minerals of which there is a shortage in the United States. Tin is the most obvious example. There are large deposits of valuable tin in the back regions of China. There are other tin deposits in other parts of the world—in certain places in Europe—but the tin in the United States is considered low-grade and insufficient for manufacturing purposes. Now it may be that American chemists will be able to develop processes by which the low-grade tin found in Kansas may be made to yield a high-grade product.

It was announced not long ago that synthetic rubber developed by the United States chemists may be able to make up potential shortages of rubber by developing a product of excellent grade at low cost. Whether the United States can make up all of its deficits in this way is not clear but every effort is being made in the new defense campaign to make the United States a self-contained nation. This country probably comes as near as any to being a perfect example of a producer of raw materials of every type necessary for subsistence, and yet government offices report that there are at least

Still search for essential minerals going forward

14 strategic materials necessary in war time which the United States does not produce in any quantity. These are:

antimony
chromium
cocoanut shell char
manganese
manila fibre
mercury
mica
nickel
quartz crystal
quinine
rubber
silk
tin
tungsten

Perhaps substitutes will be developed for some of these and it is reported that there are prospects of developing some manganese mines in the United States.

DRAMA OF LABORATORY

At any rate one of the unreported dramatic stories of the defense movement

is emanating from the laboratories of chemists busy seeking for substitutes, and from the treks of engineers looking for undiscovered deposits in the ground. Chemistry in its relationship to industry has been a revolutionizer and a builder.

Turning to a book like "Man in a Chemical World" by A. Cressy Morrison, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, you get a story of the chemist's triumph over great odds. The author tells about the ability of the electrical furnace to extract materials from raw substances which are necessary to man's success in both peace and war.

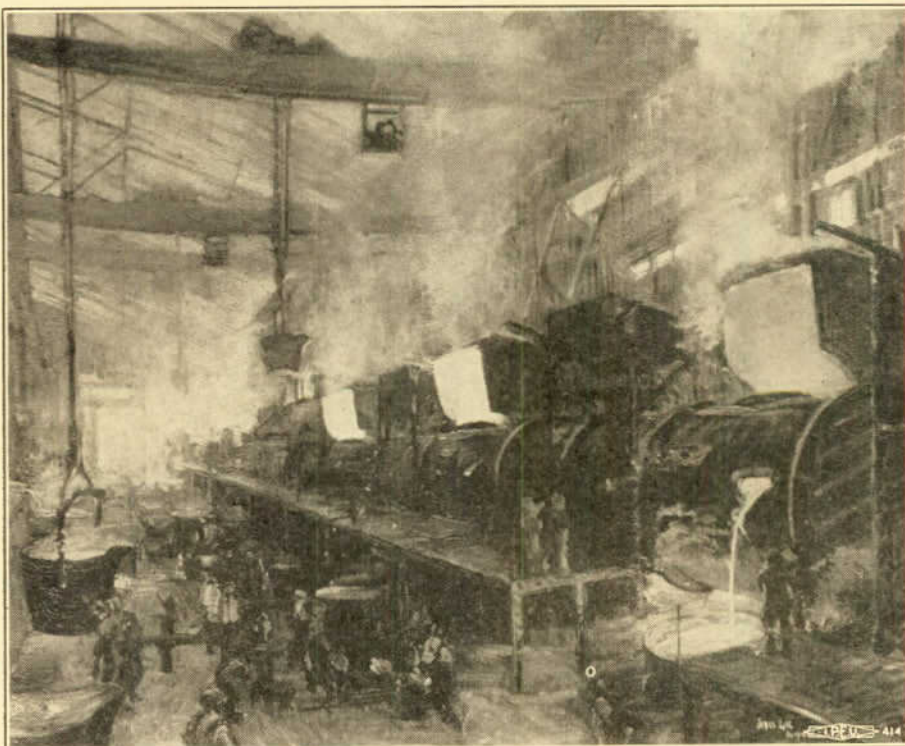
"It is necessary here to detail the processes by which the heat of the electric furnace converts hard gritty coke into soft, greasy graphite whose high electrical conductivity adds materially to its value. Let it suffice to say that graphite, once an expensive material found in a few widely scattered deposits in different parts of the earth, has been made universally and cheaply available by this operation and that since it is made by man, the conditions under which it is produced and hence the characteristics of the product can be controlled at will.

UNKNOWN TO NATURE

"Not only can one make graphite fitted to the uses for which it is intended but by slight modification through the addition of desired elements it can be given characteristics nowhere to be found in Nature. Its electrical characteristics can be varied between limits by the addition of compounding ingredients, and by the extent of conversion of carbon to graphite as can its lubricating properties and its softness. In this way can be made many useful things: efficient electric brushes for dynamos and for motors operating under the widest variety of conditions, conductors (called electrodes) for carrying current into huge electric furnaces, the tiny carbon particles which in the transmitters of our telephones convert sound waves into electrical impulses, the carbon poles of our innumerable dry cell batteries, arc light carbons of varying characteristics which emphasize that part of the light spectrum desired, whether for visibility through fog, the purposes of photography, or the creation of vitamin D by irradiation, and countless other equally serviceable products used in equally varied fields. Without graphitized carbon, our telephones, all our electric machinery, our automobiles, our trolley cars and all the countless electrical devices upon which we depend would become dead and lifeless. A story will illustrate the importance of these products of chemical manufacture.

SEARCHLIGHT IN FOG

"It is said that the reason Admiral Jellicoe during the World War was unable to follow up the Germans and make his victory over their fleet complete was because, as publicly stated, of 'poor visibility.' This was probably strictly true, though perhaps not in the sense in which the public took it. It seems that the



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

"GARFIELD COPPER SMELTER" BY JONAS LIE

(Continued on page 496)

PRESIDENT BROWN *Attends* *Inspectors'* MEETING

MANIFESTING profound interest in the question of good electrical standards, Ed J. Brown, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, attended the sessions of the Northwestern Section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors at Great Falls, Mont., beginning September 3. President Brown stated: "Sometimes I am asked, 'What interest have electrical craftsmen in electrical standards?' This seems to be an unnecessary question. As a matter of fact any group of citizens as large as that represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has an interest in good electrical standards. Like everyone else, electricians want their property and the lives of their families protected. Good standards transcend the question of mere personal interests and pass into the region of public interest or necessity."

"The question of safety is all the more important right now in view of the fact that fires due to electrical origin are on the increase. Dr. M. G. Lloyd, U. S. Bureau of Standards, is authority for the statement that electrical wiring and appliances have been disclosed as one of the three causes of the most numerous fires. Electrical fires have caused the largest loss of all known causes of fires within the jurisdiction of the United States. Dr. Lloyd goes on to show that losses from fires of electrical origin constitute more than 23 per cent of the losses from known causes, the number of fires being a slightly higher percentage. A similar situation is revealed by figures from Canada. The known losses from

Manifests keen interest in problem of good standards

fires of electrical origin during recent years have constituted 19 per cent of the total losses of known origin.

DEATHS INCREASE

"This is bad enough, of course, but much worse, losses in life are on the increase, according to Dr. Lloyd. Electrical fatalities in the United States in 1936 and 1937 showed an increase each year, and the rate per 100,000 population has increased from 0.5 to 0.7.

"That means, of course, a constant increase in the loss of human life due to defective wiring.

"But too frequently it means loss of prestige for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Those who know me best know that I am very jealous of our union's record in skill and competence. In Milwaukee, I had written into agreements the provision which made the union responsible for any faulty work performed—responsible to that point that all work of such proved character was to be done over free of charge. Now, then, of course, when electrical fires occur, someone must be blamed, and often by indirection, the charge is made that bad workmanship is responsible for loss of property and life. But I am emphatic in declaring that no workmanship is high enough in quality to make up for cheap materials. Here, of course, is another sound reason why I, and the important



EDWARD J. BROWN

International President, I. B. E. W.

union I represent, are interested in good electrical standards.

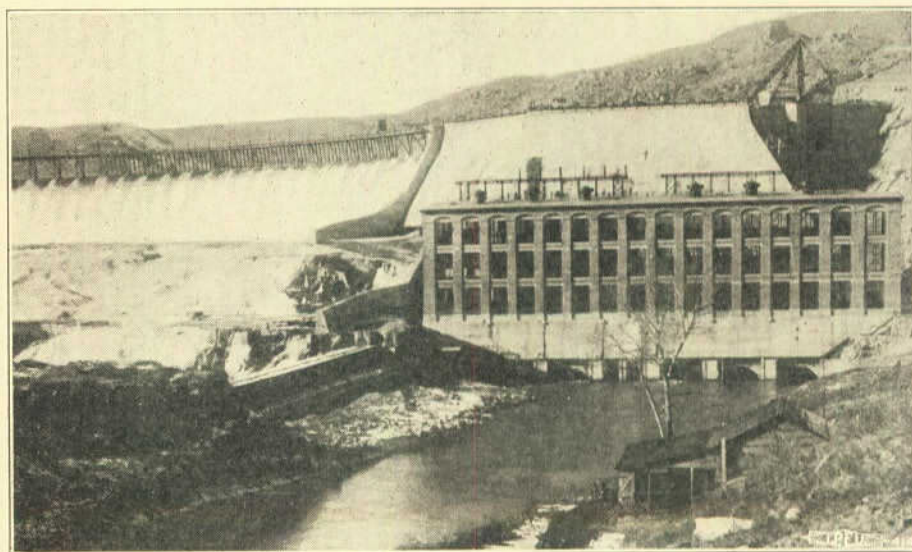
JUSTIFIED SELF INTEREST

"There is another good reason—and I do not have to apologize for it, namely, good standards affect definitely job opportunities of electrical workers. I say I do not have to apologize for this, though some persons think I ought to. When self-interest coincides with public interest, there is no need for apology. When cheap standards cut down the working hours of electricians, and at the same time, increase loss of life and property, and drive against decent workmanship, the union concerned, I believe, has a right to follow its self-interest.

"In this day of constantly dwindling labor costs, of rapid displacement of man power by machine power, a union would be derelict in its duty if it did not regard the job opportunity of its members. It is apparent, therefore, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has a large stake in maintaining good electrical standards, and our interest in this question is an abiding one. Nearly 1,000 local unions are aware of this important question and are prepared to support city governments, electrical inspectors and those forces in the electrical industry that we believe are moving in the proper direction concerning high standards as compared with mercenary ones."

The meeting of the Northwestern Section was held at Great Falls, Mont., at the Rainbow Hotel. It brought many important leaders of the electrical industry together and many members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were present. Other representatives of the International Office took part in the deliberations. The sessions at Great Falls lasted four days. In addition

(Continued on page 501)



GREAT FALLS POWER PLANT

What Is a Cartel?

What Does It Do?

IN a decaying self-renewing world, old words and phrases take on new meaning. Such an old word is cartel. It is swimming rapidly into prominence, especially in connection with the proposal of the United States to set up a cartel to handle South American problems and business. What is a cartel? What does it do?

The Temporary National Economic Committee early this year made a thorough study of cartels in all their aspects. This study was under the direction of Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, chief economist of the committee. The first aspect of a cartel is that it arises in times of stress and distress. It is an effort of business independently of government, or with the cooperation of government, to stabilize itself in time of great change. Dr. Kreps points out that cartels are "a cardinal feature of modern industrialism." They bob up, he says, especially in those lines of enterprise which recognize advanced machine technology and heavy investment in plant and equipment. They crop up also wherever patents or market outlets or mineral deposits are concentrated in few hands.

Cartels are a manifestation of a situation wherever there are few sellers—where industries have become concentrated to such an extent that there are only a handful of producers. Dr. Kreps believes cartel comes from the Latin word "carta," meaning paper or document. He calls a cartel basically a general agreement or treaty by the warring businesses. They embody terms of economic armistice, mitigating the competitive struggle. He finds there are hundreds of cartels now as going concerns, varying greatly as to details of operation and structure.

INTERNATIONAL CARTELS

Because the totalitarian countries are setting up international cartels and because they are sympathetic to this form of industrial organization, the so-called international cartel was of special interest to American citizens. Dr. Kreps lists 58 operating international cartels. Some of these are

International Coke Cartel, International Steel Cartel, International Aluminum Cartel, International Dyes Cartel, European Nitrate Fertilizer Cartel, East European Bottle Cartel, International Bulb Cartel, International Cartel of Cables for Communication Purposes, International Cartel of Cables for Power Circuits, Association of European Enamel Plants, Rayon Cartel, International Newsprint Association, International Traffic Insurance Association.

Excerpts from this part of the dis-

Must U. S. handle international business by means of cartels?

cussion are news of importance to Americans:

THE CHAIRMAN: "Am I to understand that the international cartel as you now describe it is an organization whereby large cartels operating in certain nations enter into an agreement whereby so far as world trade is concerned they undertake first to divide territory, second to limit or control production, and third to manage sales or distribution of the products?"

DR. KREPS: "Correct."

THE CHAIRMAN: "And that is done from the top?"

DR. KREPS: "Yes."

THE CHAIRMAN: "And it amounts to a rule imposed by those who manage the cartel upon all who endeavor to engage in that business?"

DR. KREPS: "Correct."

COMMERCIAL ALLIANCES

SENATOR KING: "Was there any cartel between the German producers before

and immediately following the war with the producers of similar commodities in Sweden or Great Britain or France?"

DR. KREPS: "Yes."

SENATOR KING: "Or Italy?"

DR. KREPS: "Yes."

SENATOR KING: "You will discuss that, will you?"

DR. KREPS: "Yes."

SENATOR KING: "Who took the lead in the formulation and execution of any such plan?"

DR. KREPS: "The country of leadership varied: it was usually Germany, but the French and the Belgian producers and the British producers on occasion also furnished leadership."

SENATOR KING: "Was it dealing largely with dyes and with chemicals?"

DR. KREPS: "No. I have a list here that I shall submit in a moment which will indicate the variety of products covered."

"Cartels, while reaching their fullest development in modern Germany, and while most fully documented there, have by no means been unknown in France, England, Italy, Belgium, Poland, and other modern industrialized countries, including the Scandinavian."

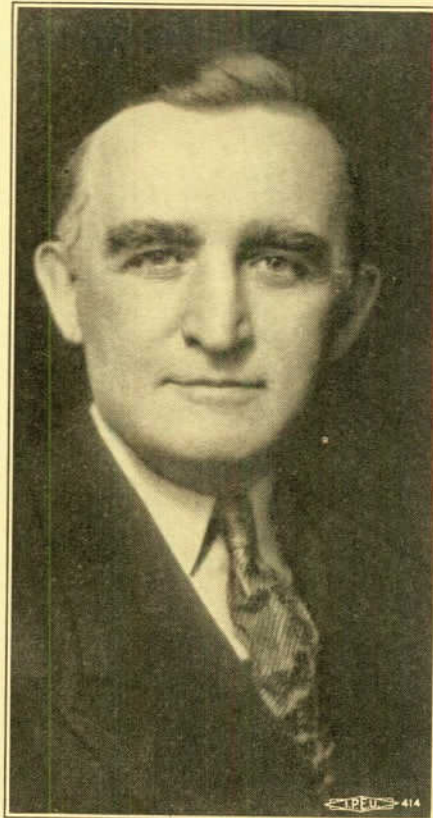
"In France they are called *comptoirs*, the oldest being the *Comptoir de Longwy* established in the iron industry in 1848 and continuing though not without a series of transformations until the present time. In his book entitled '*Les Syndicats de Producteurs en France*,' Jacques Lapergue enumerates in addition to the price, territorial, production and sales cartels noted above, export *comptoirs* and purchasing *comptoirs* for the joint purchasing of raw materials."

"Cartels in France have likewise assumed just as complex forms as in Germany. Instead of the simple *Comptoir de Longwy* and its successors there have recently come into existence a number of vertical selling organizations of a regional or local character, handling a wide range of iron and steel products of a number of concerns, and generally controlled by them."

COMPLEX COMBINES

"Thus there is the '*Longovica*,' handling not only the export trade of iron and steel but also tubes and screws and bolts, rolled products and machinery; the '*Nortrilor*,' handling for export iron ore, iron and steel, bars, tubes, slags, and fire bricks; the '*Columeta*,' handling the products of the two Luxembourg combines, the '*Arbed*' and the *Societe Metallurgique des Terres-Rouges*. The *Comptoir Sidérurgique*, revived in 1925, is now the most important association in the French steel industry, handling until recently the sales or administration for the international rail cartel, the continental steel entente, the machine-wire cartel, and the recently organized domestic cartel for beams and ingots, blooms, etc. * * *

"Now in England the cartel movement has similarly swept through a large part of industrial enterprise. A recent observer, Dr. Ben W. Lewis, in a pamphlet



SENATOR O'MAHONEY

entitled Price and Production Control in British Industry, states:

FREE TRADE RESTRICTED

"For more than a century the typical British industrialist has produced whatever and as much as he pleased. Today, as a member in good standing of a 'rationalized industry' he is allotted a specific percentage of the total business which his industry has decided to handle during the year (and he will pay into a 'pool' if he exceeds his quota and will be compensated if he is 'short'); he will consult the industry schedule before pricing his goods and will not deviate therefrom without permission; he will submit his sales contracts to the officials of his industrial association for advance approval and will throw open his books for industry inspection; he will pay a levy to be used by the industry to purchase and destroy 'redundant' capacity; and he will deposit with the officers of his association a substantial amount to be forfeited if he is found guilty of noncompliance."

"Mr. Lewis goes on to say:

"The essential condition making it possible for private industry to inaugurate effective schemes of control has been provided by the Import Duties Act of 1932 and the activities of the Import Duties Advisory Committee under the terms of the Act."

Dr. Kreps then goes on to describe the workings of individual cartels. That of the iron and steel industry is of especial interest:

DR. KREPS: "At present the iron and steel industry is completely controlled by a super-cartel, a federated organization of some 35 price-fixing and quota associations together with probably 40 additional informal price and output groups, covering practically every iron and steel material and product in the British Isles. Agreements are enforced by such devices as the deposit of prepaid fines and substantial 'loyalty discounts' not given to recalcitrants or outsiders."

MARBLES OF CARRERA

"Other products characterized by effective cartel controls are tin plate, galvanized sheets, sanitary fire clay products, cables, light bulbs, household equipment, radios, generating and transmitting equipment, matches, soap, glycerine, white lead, various metal products such as fittings, tools, saws, files, drills, cutlery and cement. In the last named industry there is a quota-and-price association which quotes delivered prices on a common basis and enforces them by penalty deposits. Quotas are based on past performance and operated through the mechanism of a 'put-and-take' pool."

"In the lead oxide industry a similar compensatory 'put-and-take' arrangement is operated, the specific amounts being calculated on the basis of the particular

markets in which the shortage or excess occurs."

"In Italy cartelization developed after the war in the iron and steel industry, in shipbuilding, in cement, cotton, certain chemicals and paper. Cartels were forced upon the marble quarries of Carrara, the rolling mills and the sulphur mines."

ACTING CHAIRMAN SUMNERS: "Who forced them, the government?"

DR. KREPS: "The government."

"Belgium has a long cartel history. Thus one regional association in the coal industry (Comite houiller du Centre) was formed as early as 1841, although the formal cartel providing for fixing of prices, joint selling, and indemnification for dumping was not organized until 1896. The coke producers organized a selling comptoir in 1894, agreeing with the Ruhr coke syndicate regarding the division of markets."

"Practically every phase of the iron and steel industry was cartelized long before the outbreak of the World War. The cement and plate-glass industries are also strongly controlled. The mechanical window glass cartel has a joint selling organization for foreign as well as domestic markets, the central bureau billing all shipments direct to buyers."

The expert of the Temporary National Economic Committee goes on to show that national cartels under the power of present stress usually grow into international cartels. He shows that a cartel does not have to be a complete monopoly to be effective. If the cartel controls 20 to 30 per cent of the total output it can be successful. In 1910, Germany passed a compulsory cartelization law. This law fixed production quotas and provided for the fixing of prices every five years by the federal council upon consultation with potash producers and consumers, but the number of requirements increased from 68 in 1910 to 168 by the end of 1913, while production increased only 20 per cent.

WITHIN COMMON LAW

In closing his important testimony on cartels before the Temporary National

Economic Committee, Dr. Kreps described the anti-trust laws of the United States.

DR. KREPS: "Yes, I think so. The major difference I would say would be that abroad documentation is much more easily secured because the agreements are enforceable, if not contrary to the common law in Great Britain or contrary to Bonos mores in Prussia and Germany. In this country there has been a law on the statute books; while I am by no means an authority on the enforcement of that law, it is my impression that the majority of competent observers agree that the law has been honored in its nonenforcement rather than in its complete enforcement."

THE CHAIRMAN: "Did I understand you to draw the final conclusion that this movement led in the last analysis to the establishment of the totalitarian government?"

DR. KREPS: "It might."

THE CHAIRMAN: "You didn't offer that, then, as a conclusion?"

DR. KREPS: "No. The cartel by its very nature tends to break up, particularly when a period of prosperity comes along, the emergency is past and good old human nature gets at work; they want to sell a little more for one reason or another. The cartel breaks or the producers say, 'Well, I will sell out,' and you get combination, increasing combination, in order to minimize risks and stabilize the industry. But that very process of huge combination usually cannot avoid being watched by governments with a great deal of care."

THE CHAIRMAN: "Most of these cartels of which you have testified this afternoon were privately organized, as we use that phrase, were they not?"

DR. KREPS: "That is correct."

THE CHAIRMAN: "And government participation was present in only a very few?"

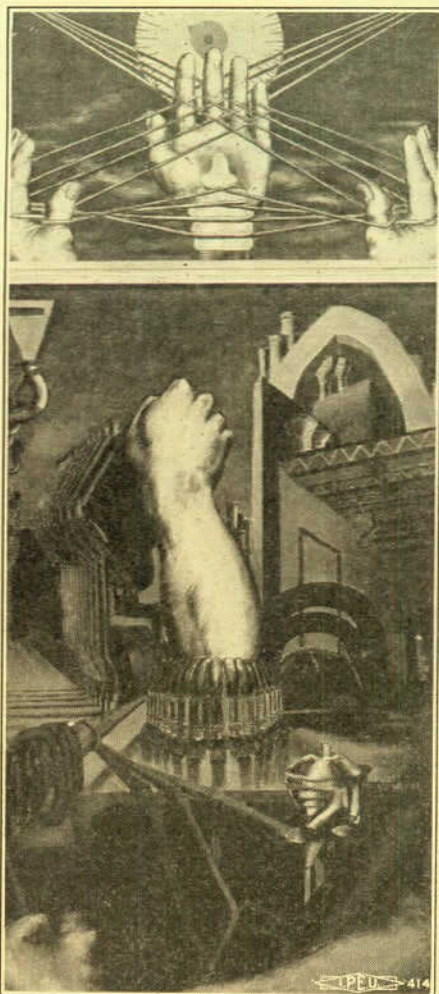
DR. KREPS: "That is correct."

THE CHAIRMAN: "Now to what extent, by and large, has government by law made possible the development of the

(Continued on page 496)



A PORT IN CHILE



Courtesy PWAP

"Electrical Production and Direction" by William Karp

ENSHRINED in every charter of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are the names of the world's great in electrical science. These are:

Volta, Galvani, Franklin, Edison, Roentgen, Tesla, Ampere, Ohm, Faraday, Morse, Bell, Marconi.

Why is Nikola Tesla among them? Here is why:

When Nikola Tesla recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday in New York, probably few people thought of him in the role of a revolutionist. Properly enough, he is known as an engineer, a scientist, an inventor; he also has a reputation as a linguist and an orator. There is even evidence that he is a pigeon-fancier with limitations, and a specialist in the preparation of certain appetizing dishes.

Nevertheless, though his name is familiar to only a very small minority of the world's population, Nikola Tesla is one of the world's foremost revolutionists. In all history there have been few occurrences which have more profoundly and rapidly transformed the lives and institutions of so many men than has the cultivation of the means for controlling the sensitive and mighty forces of electricity. Almost within the span of a single lifetime the benefits of electricity have become so universal as to extend to vir-

NIKOLA TESLA *Led* *in Electric* DEVELOPMENT

His recent eighty-third birthday marks long life in association with mysterious forces of nature

tually all civilized men—and even to some who have fallen from that state.

BLAZING A LASTING TRAIL

Even though electrical science is still in its infancy, it is beyond the imagination of most men to conceive what the world would be today without electricity's multitudinous services. Nikola Tesla was one of the outstanding pioneers in the development of the theory and application of electricity. He even revolutionized this revolutionary force, for some of his discoveries changed the basic patterns of the application of this energy.

Tesla was born in 1857 at Smitjan, Lika, Austria-Hungary. Not having looked it up, we're not sure within what country Smitjan is today, but it is not in Austria-Hungary since that country is no more. For our present purposes it is unimportant to determine where Smitjan is. The matter is mentioned only that the far-reaching political, military and cultural controversies which have swept across that section of Europe since Tesla's birth may be recalled. Notwithstanding the many changes left in the wake of these conflicts, for the man living in that area today, whether of high or low birth, whether of means or otherwise, the chances are that the accomplishments of Nikola Tesla will have touched him more personally than have the illusive accomplishments of the politicians and the generals. True greatness cannot be judged by such superficial marks as fame.

ATTRACTED TO U. S.

By 1884, after having completed an engineering course and having served in the telegraphic department of the Austrian government for a few years, Tesla had come to the United States, convinced that this country held greater promise of opportunity and encouragement than the Old World for a man of his interests and talents.

He first worked in the Edison plant at Orange, N. J. The mention of Tesla's intimate association with Thomas Edison, especially after the recent movie portrayals of that famed personality by Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney, may give the erroneous impression that a part of Tesla's greatness is derived from the reflected brilliance of Edison. It would be closer to the truth to say that Tesla

won his independent and foremost place in the electrical world in spite of his association with Edison. Both of these scientists were so individualistic in their professional activities that neither could long accept a position of subordination to another.

SOME IMPORTANT PRODUCTS

Though Tesla's inventions have been so numerous as to earn him the title of "dean of inventors," probably his most fundamental contribution to progress in the electrical field was his discovery of the principle of the rotary magnetic field and his application of that principle to the electric motor.

Instead of a solid iron bar, magnetized by passing an electric current around it, Tesla conceived the idea of using an iron ring to which were applied two alternating currents, regulated in such a way that one would be positive at the same time the other was negative. By wrapping wires alternately about the ring he could produce a magnetic current which would flow around the ring with the same frequency as the alternations in the electric current. He then proceeded to demonstrate that a piece of iron placed within the magnetic field of the ring could be revolved by changing the poles of the magnetized ring, thereby constituting an induction motor. This discovery made possible the utilization of alternating current which could be efficiently transmitted over great distances and be readily transformed and led to the development of what are known as the 2-phase, 3-phase, multi-phase and poly-phase systems.

In addition to his researches in alternating currents of high frequency and high potential and the possibility of the transmission of power without wires, Tesla invented a variety of electrical appliances, including dynamos, oscillators, transformers, induction coils, and arc and incandescent lamps.

UNIVERSE HIS LABORATORY

Tesla is not only a scientist; he is also a philosopher. As have philosophers since the dawn of civilization, Tesla has been fascinated by the possibility of communication between the earth and other planets. Since the earth does not exist in isolation but is only a small fraction of a great cosmic unity, there is no absolute reason why the mind of man, which is the most marvelous of known instruments of creation, should not exchange intelligence with minds in other parts of the material universe, if such there be. It is an axiom

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GUILD Goes Way of All C P PUPPETS

Is the American Newspaper Guild crumbling before our very eyes? Is the traditional freedom of the American press threatened from a new quarter? These questions are being asked by thousands ever since the Memphis convention of the American Newspaper Guild. Long before the remnants of the union met at Memphis, most of the high ranking reporters had self-expelled themselves from the Guild.

Like so many C. I. O. unions, the American Newspaper Guild, under the guise of carrying a banner of unionism, drifted into the hands of a determined communist group. Heywood Broun, the first president of the Guild, was either a clandestine communist or was tolerant of the communist-controlled leadership. An effort was made on Broun's death to break this hold by the election of Kenneth Crawford, an independent newspaper reporter, to the presidency, but he was defeated at Memphis and the communists were left in complete control. Since that time more reporters have resigned from the Guild.

THE "KEPT PRESS"

For many years Americans have heard the familiar charges of the kept press and the controlled press. It certainly is a fact that there was a period governing nearly a generation of our intellectual life when the press showed an unusual bias against organized labor and against popular movements that seemed to threaten the established order. One of the proposed solutions of this situation was to give independence to the leg men on newspapers, namely the reporters, who were supposed to have sympathy for wage earners and to have integrity of mind and heart.

When the American Newspaper Guild was organized, it was organized under the American Federation of Labor, and it was heralded as fulfillment of the wish for a free press in which reporters were fearlessly to tell the truth. However, Heywood Broun took the Guild into the C. I. O. and there were many instances of biased reporting against the A. F. of L. by these same free reporters. There were also instances of the coloring of the news in the direction of communist Russia and the Communist Party line.

Only recently an attack has been levelled against PM, the new magazine daily in New York, because it has a large staff of communists and because it appeared to be coloring the news against the Allies in favor of the totalitarian countries. At any rate the Guild is considered a tight little organization controlled from New York by the Communist Party members

Once hopeful union
seems to be expiring before
America's eyes

and with little or no influence with the great rank and file of the American newspaper writers. Philip Pearl, A. F. of L. writer, sums up the situation forcibly:

"The American Newspaper Guild has now thoroughly discredited itself in the eyes of working newspapermen as well as the public.

"This C. I. O. organization no longer represents the views and interests of the working press. It has been captured by the communists.

CAPTIVES OF REDS

"The Reds are now in complete control of the Guild. They dominate its officers, control its policies and shape its publications along the Communist Party line.

"Expressions of disgust and disillusionment have come to us from many active Guildsmen since the organization's recent convention in Memphis. We met Kenneth Crawford, who was deposed as

president of the Guild at the convention, in Chicago. Mention of the Guild meeting brought a look of pain to his face. He shook his head sorrowfully and said:

"You should have been there."

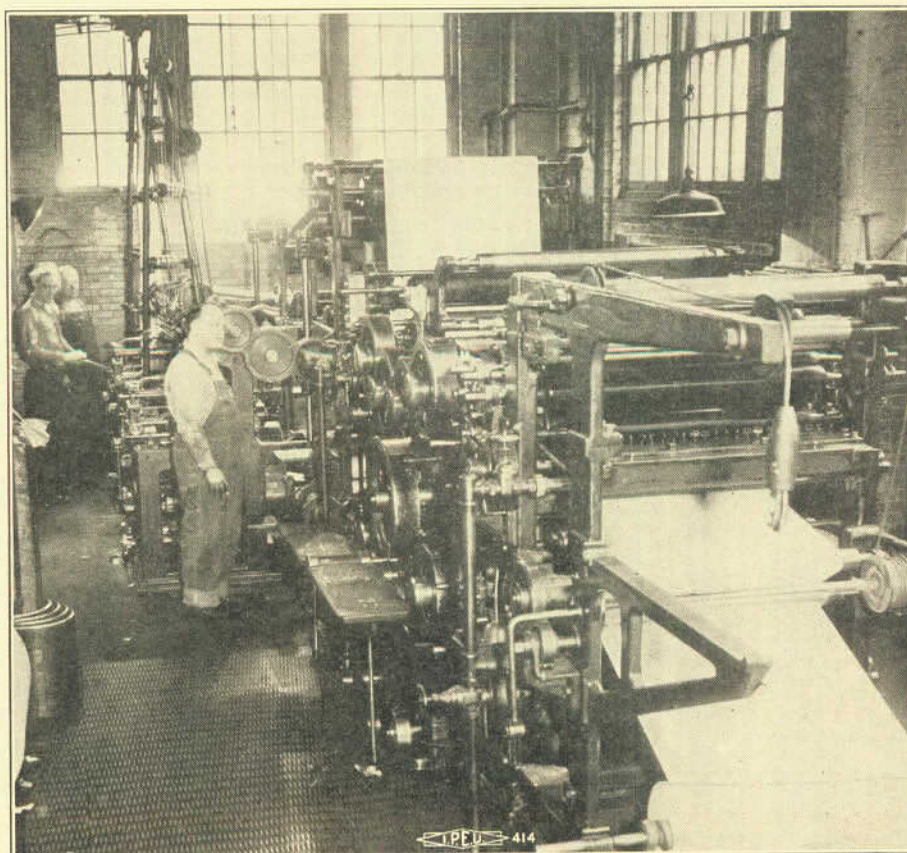
"How is it that the communists can control the Guild when surely less than 10 per cent of the active newspapermen of the country are communists or fellow-travelers?

"The answer to this question is twofold.

"First, the communists from the beginning have been extremely active in Guild affairs. While the newspapermen themselves exhibited little interest in the organization and failed to attend meetings, the Reds and the Pinks were busy in almost every local, especially the New York City one. They were able, even though constituting a small minority, to seize control of the union's machinery because of the inertia of the majority of decent, well-meaning newspapermen.

"Second, the communists succeeded in stealing the Guild away from the American Federation of Labor, affiliating with the C. I. O. and embracing a form of industrial unionism that is distinctly foreign and distasteful to most experienced newspaper reporters who take pride in their craft. Thus, copyboys, advertising solicitors, clerical workers and scrub-women were included among the Guild's membership. The communists immediately went to work on the less intelligent of these miscellaneous workers and in most cases succeeded in dominating them. Thus the wishes of actual newspaper writers can be blocked and checkmated in

(Continued on page 496)



Still the most powerful force in the world—the printing press.

VACATIONS *With Pay for* THOUSANDS *of Members*

SEPTEMBER stands as a threshold, marking on the calendar the spot where man turns his thought and his feet toward the new season ahead.

The moment, like all thresholds, has two sides. A step beyond and the wind freshens; schools begin; flowers fade; leaves swirl down the street. The more serious problems of living beckon for attention. One settles down.

On the other side of the threshold lies summer—a time for freedom, for laughter and gaiety. It is a time for picnics, swimming and outings, a time for enjoying the diversities of the vast out-of-doors. It is, in short vacation time.

Already most of the host of American vacationers have their brief periods of liberty for 1940 behind them. Only a few stragglers can still look forward to holidays ahead.

I. B. E. W. WORKERS WIN VACATIONS

Curious at this season as to the extent of annual vacations among our own members, the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recently undertook an intensive survey of the vacation provisions in current labor agreements with our employers. Every agreement on file with the International Office was examined. For the most part we were gratified with the results shown by our investigation.

We found for example, that we have 220 pacts which require the granting of annual vacations for regular employees. Full pay was stipulated in every instance except one, an agreement covering electrical repair shops in the city of Terre Haute, Ind. It provides simply that employees may take vacations without pay up to two weeks a year, if they so desire.

The number of employers covered by the agreements specifying paid vacations is considerably greater than 220, for often a single agreement is signed with a group of employers or a trade association representing the employers in an industry within a given locality.

The 220 agreements cover 173 separate I. B. E. W. locals. In general they are found in industries which offer fairly steady employment to their workers. In agreements with industries such as building construction, which employ workers intermittently and on an hourly basis, we found no vacation requirements.

Eighty-nine of our vacation provisions are in agreements in the electric power and light field. I. B. E. W. contracts covering 17 telephone and telegraph companies and 42 radio broadcasting sta-

I. B. E. W.
has won 220 contracts granting one to three weeks' holiday with wages

tions carry vacation features. The totals for various industrial groups are:

	No. of Agreements with Vacation Provisions	No. of Locals Covered
Electric power and light	89	105
Street railway and bus	6	6
Telephone and telegraph	17	31
Radio broadcasting	42	20
Radio servicing, and sound & public address work	9	3
Other electrical service and maintenance work	5	3
Electrical manufacturing	42	28
Other manufacturing	8	10
Electrical wholesale and and supply	2	1
Total	220	173*

*After eliminating duplications of locals.

TWO WEEKS WITH PAY

There is a wide range of variation both as to the amount of annual leave granted and the vacation eligibility requirements. The most commonly found provision calls for two weeks' vacation with pay upon the completion of one year's service. This particular arrangement is in effect at 34 of our organized radio broadcasting stations and among our members in 36 electric utility companies.

Two weeks' vacation are permitted for all regular employees having service records of six months or more at Station WSPD of Toledo. A similar arrangement exists on the properties of the Montana Power Company, which operates throughout the state of Montana and has a joint agreement covering 11 I. B. E. W. locals.

The Mountain States Telephone Company, which operates extensively in the same state, follows a graduated system, allowing one week after six months' service, two weeks after one year and three weeks after 15 years.

The most liberal vacation plan we found is one which is in effect in three of our organized radio broadcasting stations. At KRSC of Seattle, KSFO of San Francisco and KFOX of Hollywood our Brothers enjoy three weeks' holiday upon the completion of one year of service.

The surprise of the entire study came when we discovered that 50 of the total number of contracts having vacation

features as standard working conditions concerned manufacturing establishments. That nearly a quarter of the total was found here is indeed heartening.

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURING

The movement toward extending vacations with pay to wage earners in the manufacturing field has been slowly developing since 1937. It is a definite step forward, a sign of genuine progress on the part of organized labor and of intelligent management on the part of industry.

In themselves, present factory vacation allowances do not amount to much. It is unusual to find manufacturing firms which grant more than one week's vacation per year. The length of vacation is usually graduated according to the length of service, the maximum leave being reached after several years' employment.

However, a start has been made. Once the principle of vacation pay is accepted by industry, specific terms may gradually be liberalized. At the present time the principle is more important than the degree.

Vacations with pay act as a stabilizing factor in industrial employment. Ever since the adoption of machine methods of production there has been a recognized tendency for factory employees to shift about from job to job.

Present vacation provisions in themselves probably are not a strongly deterrent force when an employee thinks of quitting his job. But they constitute a type of consideration which, in combination with other liberal working conditions, tends to make him think twice before picking up his hat and walking out. As he builds up seniority to the point at which he can count on receiving the maximum annual leave regularly, the deterrent grows stronger.

Such a stabilizing influence is decidedly to the employer's advantage, if he will but see it. High labor turnover is a costly affliction of American industry today.

If an employee stays in a job long enough to attain the maximum vacation allowance, he gradually develops a high degree of proficiency. Likely he will also acquire a greater loyalty to his employer. His vacation costs the employer yearly the equivalent of probably not more than 40 hours of earnings.

If he had not stayed, the employer would have had to try out, reject and try out again two, three or more workers in the period, engaging in the expensive process of training each, only to lose them after brief periods of really productive service.

For economical production it would have been better to have retained the worker with the greater experience and skill.

We conclude therefore that the employer, as well as the employee, receives long-run benefits from a systematic vacation-with-pay policy. Aside from any consideration of resultant improved health

(Continued on page 507)

By Rail, Jalopy, Plane, They Go--

*Oh, beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties, above the fruited plain—
America, America, God shed his grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood, from sea to shining sea!*

This country was settled by people who wanted to see what was over the horizon. The spirit of the pioneer is still strong in America. We are the children of people who traveled into the wilderness, disregarding danger and hardship, in search of a place to build a home.

We travel for the sheer fun of it. And now that this country is threatened, Americans feel a new love for it.

Could any slice of a continent have such a tremendous variety of scenes to see and places to go? Mountains, plains, deserts and lush shady groves; rivers, lakes, streams, the salt sea and inland oceans; caverns under the earth and skyscrapers towering above it—a panorama of tremendous contrasts and infinite variations. The wonders of nature and the awe-inspiring works of man. There's nothing picayune about us. We've got some of everything.

Americans are realizing more than ever how precious, how beautiful is our country. Because we love it, we like to look at it—the old beloved scenes, and also the places we've heard about but have never seen.

"No, I've never seen it. Let's go there!"

That's the spirit that keeps Americans on the move, over highway, airway, shining water and shining rails.

Why not? Are any people on earth more free to come and go as they please? Is any nation so generously endowed with means of transportation? Even the fellow who's broke can thumb a ride. The family car is regarded as a necessity in the American household. The railroads are stepping briskly into the competition, with improved accommodations and lower fares. We are always looking for long, new vistas.

And as we travel around, tourists mingling with natives of the region, sectional barriers are being splintered, prejudices removed. The man from the East remembers that glorious week in California. The Westerner finds that the Bostonian is neither effete nor snobbish. America is tied together with a network of personal contacts more intricate even than its network of roads. It is only in areas long cut off from the rest of the world, that people are hostile to strangers.

Paid vacations, shorter work hours and long week ends give Americans the time to travel. Even the worker in factory or shop, paid by the hour, is getting a regular paid vacation through union contracts. It's coming to be recognized as his prerogative. Usually he doesn't stay home and rest. He goes somewhere. Change is more refreshing than stodginess. We pick up new ideas when we see new places.

America has aptly been called the melting pot. The people in it, though of many different metals, are through this constant movement, this bubbling surge, being fused together to form a united nation.



Lake Arrowhead, California



Lincoln Memorial, Washington



North Carolina's mountains



Old swimming hole-anywhere.



Steamers on the Great Lakes.



Statue of Liberty—New York.

How Has HITLER Treated Free CZECHS?

It was just two years ago, in October 1938, that Czechoslovakia sadly and reluctantly ordered the withdrawal of her army from the German frontier in order to permit the peaceful occupation of her Sudeten area by nazi troops. What has happened since?

Czechoslovakia's only fault was her proximity to Germany. Her peaceful concession of the Sudetenland was to satisfy Hitler's "last" territorial ambition. The area had never belonged to Germany. Its inhabitants had never been subjects or citizens of Germany. The racial theories upon which the nazis purported to justify their claims were based upon scientific myths and upon the political oppressions of the Hapsburgs, absolutist rulers against whom the Germans themselves had often fought, who had forcibly introduced colonists into the Sudeten region in order that the tyrannical subjugation of the native peoples there might be more complete.

THE AMBUSHED SENTINEL

The events which have transpired in the two years since the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia have been contrary to what men of good will had desired or anticipated. In the wake of the fall of that democratic citadel have come consequences to men in every country which have been more profound than anyone could reasonably have foretold two years ago. Yet the prostration of Czechoslo-

Only
two years since Czechs gave up
Sudeten in order to preserve
"peace"

vakia shall not have been completely in vain if, in those parts of the world where they have not been deprived of the right to think, men will reflect upon the lessons which the fate of that tragic country holds.

The region which the German dictator demanded was economically and strategically as unimportant to the welfare of the German people as it was essential to Czechoslovakia. The material losses, to a nation so small as Czechoslovakia, incident to the yielding of this territory were tremendous. The losses of a spiritual and political nature were even greater. The people of Czechoslovakia had long known oppression at first hand. Only a few years had elapsed since they had freed themselves from the yoke of the Hapsburgs, a yoke they had borne for too many centuries, the heavy burden of which had made each century too long. Because they had known despotism so intimately the Czechoslovaks were firmly devoted to the principles of democracy and to their republic which was founded upon those principles. The Czechoslovaks did not underestimate, therefore, the horrible tragedy which

they knew must flow from the abandonment of some of their fellows to nazi oppression.

MARTYRDOM

The price which Czechoslovakia was called upon to pay was high. But so were the stakes. Czechoslovakia made her sacrifice that the peace of Europe might be preserved!

That the peace of Europe might be preserved the Sudetenland was lost to the nazis. Within six months thereafter Czechoslovakia herself had been lost. The flood gates of fascism were down. Within two years more than a score of other free and independent nations were lost. Democracy on the continent of Europe was lost. And, except to those thousands who in the interim have prematurely found peace in eternity, the peace of Europe was lost.

In 1938 Czechoslovakia was prepared to fight. As her own realistic statesmen have said, and other authorities have agreed, Czechoslovakia was better able to defend democracy with arms than any other nation in Europe. Nor were there any illusions, either among her political and military leaders or among her people, as to the outcome of Czechoslovakia's matching her might with Germany's. Alone Czechoslovakia could not hope to beat Germany. Yet the world cannot doubt the willingness of Czechoslovakia's citizens to resist with their lives and their all the nazi effort to crush their democracy which had flourished for 20 short years. History affords few examples of such genuine heroism as that displayed by the Czechoslovaks in the tense days of September and October 1938.

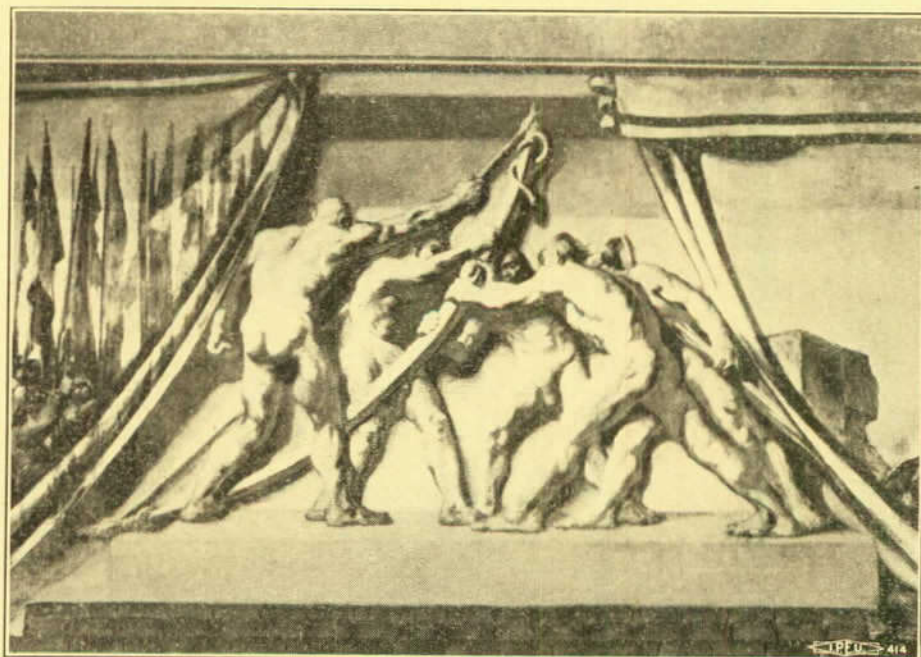
Willing as she was to fight with all her strength, Czechoslovakia nevertheless accepted the terms of the Munich agreement—an agreement to which she was not even a party, an agreement which was no agreement but a product of the threat of force concentrated in the control of a man who, among those exercising governmental powers for great nations, surpassed all others in his degree of irresponsibility and lack of scruples and honor. In accordance with the counsel of her allies, Czechoslovakia surrendered the demanded territory, and with it the ability to defend that which remained to her. This she did with the assurance that Germany and Italy, as well as France and England, would guarantee her geographical and political sovereignty as they had covenanted at Munich.

ILLUSIONS OF '38

Had Czechoslovakia at that time refused the terms of the great despoiler, her refusal would have precipitated the war which Europe feared and was trying, or at least hoping, to avoid. Czechoslovakia would then have been held responsible for the disasters which would have followed.

World opinion even at that late date was inclined to accept Hitler at his word,

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One of the symbolic pieces of sculpture in the League of Nations Building at Geneva, entitled "Solidarity." Czechoslovakia knows full well how little solidarity was produced by the League of Nations.

MONTREAL, a city where two old world cultures meet and blend—England and France—is likely to become the center of new-world activities with the establishment of the headquarters of the International Labor Organization in that city. The International Labor Organization has been forced to flee Geneva, Switzerland, as a result of the war situation. John G. Winant, director, is in the United States and has been in Montreal recently discussing plans with Canadian and American leaders for the removal of the Geneva office to Canada.

The central office of the International Labor Organization has been in Geneva since the foundation of the organization in 1921. In the first year there were a few meetings of the conference in other countries but, generally speaking, the International Labor Organization is associated with Geneva. Principal departments of the League of Nations, which has also been located in Geneva, will come to the United States and be located at Princeton University. Both the International Labor Organization and the League of Nations have been housed in modern buildings of great beauty and extent. The League of Nations building was completed only last year. A new addition to the International Labor Organization building was completed last year.

FATES OF WAR

The whole question of the future of the International Labor Organization is bound up in the decision to bring it to the Western Hemisphere. All the South American countries are affiliated with the organization as are Canada and the United States. What future this organization has will depend largely on the outcome of the war. As everyone knows, the International Labor Organization was a creation of the first great war. It was erected as an after-thought on the suggestion of Samuel Gompers and has functioned possibly with more vigor as the League of Nations than the real League.

Its force in national affairs is indicated by the fact that Ernest Bevin, who has attended frequent conferences of the I.L.O. at Geneva, is now Minister of Labor of Great Britain, and John Halls-worth, who was the British representative recently on the governing board, is president of the British Trade Union Congress. Leon Jouhaux, the French delegate, who was connected with the Ministry of Munitions during France's participation in the war, has gone into retirement as a result of the Nazi occupation of France.

All these are but signs also in the wind, but the life of the International Labor Organization depends upon democracies. It is a democratic organization set up by delegates of government, employers and labor, and can not function in the totalitarian framework. Miss Ethel M. Johnson of the Washington branch of the International Labor Organization told a Fordham University audience recently something of the history of this democratic league of nations:

MONTREAL *Gets* I. L. ORGANIZATION

Geneva,
old world capital, loses I. L. O.
after 20 years' residence. War
emergency cited

"Hardly had the first World War started when an American working man, who for 30 years was leader of the American Federation of Labor, introduced at a meeting of the A. F. of L. a resolution calling for an international labor congress to consider the interests of labor in the peace treaties which eventually would conclude the war. Because that resolution, which was unanimously adopted, represents the inception of the International Labor Organization, I should like to read you the text, if I may:

GOMPERS' VISION

"Resolved: That the convention of the

A. F. of L., in view of the general Peace Congress which will no doubt be held at the close of the war for the purpose of adjusting claims and differences, hold itself in readiness and authorize the executive council to call a meeting of representatives of organized labor of the different nations to meet at the same time and place, to the end that suggestions may be made and such action taken as shall be helpful in restoring fraternal relations protecting the interests of the toilers, and thereby assisting in laying the foundation for a more lasting peace."

"Five years later came the beginning of the realization of that ideal through provision by the Paris Peace Conference for an international Labor Commission to prepare a labor section to be incorporated in the peace treaties. Samuel Gompers, the author of the original resolution serving as chairman of the Labor

(Continued on page 506)



Only monument to Albert Thomas in Geneva, Switzerland. Will it become a museum piece?



A. J. ALTMAYER
Chairman, Social Security Board

Great Britain at war has not whittled social security benefits away, but increased them. Here is the future forecast for United States by Chairman Altmeyer:

"THERE will be no retreat for Social Security as the result of the defense program," declared Social Security Board Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer, in a statement today reviewing the first five years of progress under the Social Security Act which was signed August 14, 1935. "The stabilization of family income represented by the social insurance and public assistance programs has become more important than it was before. The demands of defense industries are putting the Employment Services five years ahead of schedule in achieving a more rational organization of the national labor market.

"No European nation has found it necessary to curtail its social insurance program in the face of actual war," Mr. Altmeyer pointed out. "Here there is likelihood of judicious strengthening of the Act as a bulwark for the internal defense of the American economic system.

"As a further contribution to stabilizing American family income, the Employment Service last year placed more than 3,500,000 persons in jobs, a figure which will be surpassed in the current year," Mr. Altmeyer continued. "The defense program relies today upon the state employment services coordinated through the Social Security Board for channeling skilled personnel to key industries."

CHECK VAIN QUESTS

He outlined the progress made under each of the major Social Security Board programs as follows:

"There are more than 1,500 employment offices in strategically located communities throughout the country and more than 3,000 branch offices. The offices are taking their place as the central clearinghouses for all types of labor.

DEMOCRATIC TEST: *Growth of Social Security*

Interview with Chairman of the Board Arthur J. Altmeyer

**In five years
Social Security Board has built
largest insurance system in
the world**

Through the state bureaus of employment security they facilitate the movement of labor from community to community rendering prompt service to employers when a demand for labor arises. They serve to check the fruitless and often tragic migration of labor to points where there is no real demand. A similar coordination of information through other affiliated state employment services throughout the nation helps to rationalize the flow of labor across state lines.

"Since the national defense program has occasioned new demands for special skills this interstate clearance of information has put thousands of machinists, toolmakers, diemakers, mechanics, engineers, and other skilled and professional workers onto the job in industries manufacturing defense materials. Selective tests, which carefully check the skills of applicants, are being increasingly perfected to be sure that the most competent workers take the vital jobs.

UNEMPLOYED WITH PAY

"For workers who face the loss of paychecks when jobs fold up, an unemployment compensation system is now in operation in every state. This month nearly 1,500,000 unemployed workers are receiving compensation based upon their past wages. More than 28,000,000 workers have earned credit toward such benefits. More than \$1,000,000,000 has been paid to unemployed workers since this system was established. So sound is its financial base that current reserves have led the Social Security Board to recommend that benefits be increased to a more adequate level.

"These employment security programs, like the public assistance programs, are state administered. They meet certain standards as to their administration and their personnel must be selected upon the basis of an adequate merit system of their own; when they do, they receive federal aid. They have served, thus, to improve vastly the professional quality of public administration in these fields."

Turning to the federal social insurance system Chairman Altmeyer described its transition from a program which paid benefits only to aged individual workers

to a system which provides current protection for the worker's entire family.

"The widows, orphans or dependent parents of deceased workers insured under old-age and survivors insurance are now eligible for monthly benefits ranging up to more than \$80 per family per month," Chairman Altmeyer said. "Benefits received through the years may total as high as ten or fifteen thousand dollars or even more for a single family. Benefit payments for families, as provided by the amendments of August 1939, began in January of this year.

PAYING OWN WAY

"After seven months of operation 132,000 persons are receiving monthly benefits, which come to them as a matter of right under a contributory social insurance system. Monthly benefits now being paid total more than \$2,500,000 each month and the figure is rising steadily. More than 40,000,000 workers have wage credits toward such benefits. Benefits are soundly related to average monthly wages and hence to the joint contributions that workers and the employers have made. It is a financially sound system that is paying its own way."

Chairman Altmeyer pointed out that these programs protected workers, who had built up claims as the result of contributions by themselves or their employers. "Such contributory programs occupy the first line of defense against want," he said. "They enable those who have regular wages to plan for their own future. Behind them stands another program which provides income for those in need, but who have no regular wages and therefore cannot build up rights to social insurance benefits. These are the public assistance programs for the needy aged, the needy blind and for dependent children."

He described progress under these programs as follows:

"About 2,000,000 needy old people are receiving financial aid under the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. All states and territories have plans for giving old-age assistance, and within the past five years over \$1,500,000,000 has been paid out from federal, state, and local funds. The federal government pays approximately half of the cost.

"Approximately three-fourths of the states are receiving federal funds to help them in giving assistance to dependent children. Nearly 808,000 needy chil-

(Continued on page 496)

ELECTRICIAN *Law Student* *Pens* PRIZE ESSAY

Indicative of American labor's increasing social alertness and foresight is the recent establishment by the Chicago Federation of Labor of the "John Fitzpatrick Labor Law Foundation." Named in honor of the beloved president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the purpose of the foundation is to stimulate wider interest in labor legislation and labor's position before the courts, particularly among law students from whose ranks will come the judiciary and most of the legislators of the future.

Through the Labor Law Foundation, the Chicago Federation conducts an annual contest among the senior law students in Chicago's six law schools. Winner of this year's award of \$125 for the best labor law essay is Edward J. Calihan, Jr., of Loyola University.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers takes justifiable pride in Calihan's achievement because he is a member of Local Union No. 134 of the I. B. E. W. Calihan has been working at the electrical trade by day and attending law school at night, a circumstance which makes his accomplishment more admirable. And as if that were not enough, our chests are further expanded by the fact that Calihan is the son of that old-timer, Edward J. Calihan, Sr., of L. U. No. 134, chief electrician of the Chicago Stadium.

Winners of other awards in the competition were Leo Newhouse, also of Loyola University; Harold P. Cohen, of Chicago Kent College of Law, and Tucker Dean, of the University of Chicago.

The idea behind the John Fitzpatrick Labor Law Foundation was first proposed to the Chicago Federation of Labor by Attorney Daniel F. Cleary, Jr., and to him goes much of the credit for the successful realization of the plan. Cleary is another son of a member of the I. B. E. W., the late Daniel F. Cleary, Sr., a long time leader of the electrical workers in Chicago. Dan is also a member of the I. B. E. W.

There is published herewith a condensation of Calihan's prize-winning essay, entitled "The Labor Injunction in Illinois and a Comparison between the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Illinois Anti-Injunction Act as to Parties to a Labor Dispute."

Readers of the JOURNAL will appreciate the merits of this discussion more fully if they will recall that much of the federal and state legislation enacted to secure the rights of labor has failed in its objective because the courts have too frequently held that the benefits of such legislation do not extend beyond the parties to what they considered a "labor dispute." Even among judges and lawyers

Edward J. Calihan, Jr.,
wins award for work on study
of labor injunction

who regard themselves as sympathetic to organized labor there is rarely a realization that if a labor dispute is so narrowly defined as to apply only to those in a direct employer-employee relationship, organized labor is helpless to defend itself against the competition of non-union employers, and protective legislation which ignores this fact is meaningless. If the John Fitzpatrick Labor Law Foundation can impress upon the judges and lawyers of the future an understanding of such fundamentals as this, its contribution to the cause of labor will be significant.

It is regretted that space does not permit the publication of Calihan's entire paper, for it is unavoidable that the quality of his analysis suffers from the omissions. In selecting the matter for inclusion in the JOURNAL special consideration was given to those portions of the essay which are of importance from a national point of view, as well as from the point of view of labor in Illinois.

The Injunction

AN injunction is a restraining order issued by an equity court prohibiting certain persons from doing or requiring them to do certain specified acts. Injunctions are presumably to be issued only to prevent some irreparable injury to property rights. An injury accompanying a strike or lockout may be irreparable or at least uncollectible because the parties committing it are pecuniarily irresponsible, or, if they are responsible, because they are so numerous that many damage suits would be required to recover the loss, or because it is impossible to establish the guilty parties. According to earlier injunction theory, injunctions should not be issued to prevent acts which are punishable as crimes. In the United States, however, they are issued to prevent criminal as well as other acts, not because the acts are criminal, but because the pecuniary loss accompanying the crime cannot be recovered through damage suits. Punishment for violation of an injunction is meted out in contempt proceedings by the court issuing it and may be such fine and imprisonment as the court wishes to impose. There is no jury trial.

The injunction problem did not cause the labor movement much worry until after the famous Debs injunction was issued by a federal court in 1894, during



EDWARD J. CALIHAN, JR.
Loyola University Law School
Winner First Merit Award

the Pullman strike. The issuance of this injunction gave the cue to employers who at once began appealing to the courts for restraining orders whenever they became involved in a strike or boycott.

GROUND OF OPPOSITION

Organized labor has opposed with all its resources the issuance of labor injunctions. Labor's objection to them may be stated as follows:

1. Issuance is purely arbitrary; there is no definite governing law.
2. Jury trial is denied in the contempt case.
3. The concept of property has been widened to include too many things of an intangible nature not formerly included in the concept.
4. Courts often issue injunctions which deny to workmen the right of free speech, free press, and free assembly; rights which are fundamental to American institutions.
5. Employers' rights are never so curtailed as are those of the workmen.
6. Injunctions are used to enforce laws which do not rest equally on both parties to an industrial dispute.
7. The persons affected by an injunction may know nothing about it until it has been granted.
8. Blanket injunctions are often granted. Persons entirely ignorant of the injunctions may be found guilty of contempt of court and punished.
9. The use of injunctions in labor disputes has involved workmen in a very heavy financial burden. To fight these cases attorneys' fees and court costs must be paid.
10. Labor believes that it, thereby, suffers a great injustice, since it holds that the whole proceeding is wrong in that it represents opinions and prejudices of individual judges rather than conformity with any specific law.

Congress enacted, on March 23, 1932, the Act commonly referred to as the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Although the Nor-

(Continued on page 497)

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO DEFENSE

*TVA Workers Want 100 per cent
Production and No Sabotage*

RESOLUTION

In view of the fact that a national situation has arisen in which a great and unified effort must be made for total defense; inasmuch as such effort must enlist the determined and full-hearted support of every man, woman and child; inasmuch as this effort depends in large part upon the skill, competence and cooperation of America's work force; and furthermore, that this effort depends in large part upon an uninterrupted production of electrical power; upon keeping navigable streams open; and upon production of nitrates, and other munitions; now, therefore, be it known that the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, representing more than 10,000 employees, skilled and semi-skilled workers, does hereby pledge the Tennessee Valley Authority and the government of the United States, determined and full-hearted support in the great national effort; and cooperation will not only extend to 100 per cent necessary production, but to the rooting out of every form of sabotage and subversive influence.

This resolution is the unanimous action of this Council as a manifestation of willing and rational American patriotism and unionism.

TENNESSEE VALLEY TRADES
AND LABOR COUNCIL

S. E. ROPER,

President,

GORDON M. FREEMAN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

*Twenty a month for daring death—or fight-
ing from dawn to dark—*

*Twenty and grub and a place to sleep in
God's great public park.*

*We roofless go, with the cook's bateaux to
follow our hungry crew*

*A billion of spruce and hell turned loose
when the Allegash drive goes through.*

—Ballad of the Drive.

Grub in Those Days Was Grub, Real Grub

By SHAPPIE

WELL, the ould winter wore on. The keen frosty air av the still cold mornin's wud soon drive the foul bunk house air off av our lungs, an' our breaths wud rise up like the smoke out av a chimney an', afther we had swilled our faces in the icy water at the wash shed,—dried thim on towels so rough, that they wud have scraped the skin off av the face av annywan but a tough lumber jack, thin we pounced like wolves on the chuck set out on the long table in the dinin' hall. Sometimes the cook, as an extra treat, wud turn out a bunch av sinkers (pancakes). Wan av thim, plastered wid blackstrap (molasses), thin doubled up, wud usually go down in two gulps; thin, whin ye had disposed av yer tin plate av sow belly (pork), covered wid beans an' smothered in more av the blackstrap an' the rest av the trimmins, ye had silenced fer a short time at laste, the hungry pangs av yer mid-section. Mebbe we didn't get all the A B and C vitamins that these modern diet wizards insist that ye must have if ye don't want to skid off av the face av the airth afore yer time, but afther we left the table, whin we hit the ould air, we felt like yellin' "Bring on yer ould woods till we tear thim apart," as we grabbed saw, axe er peavie to start our blood circulatin'.

I wonder what a modern line camp wud do, Slim, if a meal av chuck like that was set out in front av thim?

THE SALT WAS GOOD

About the first thing they would do Terry, would be to throw it out doors. If the cook was still aroun' they would throw a handline over a limb and make a bluff at hangin' him, and it would end up in the business agent comin' out and gettin' things fixed up so that everyone could be happy again. I remember one lineman who was a chronic kicker. He come into town from camp one night, got a talkin' jag on, and landed into our local union meetin'. He got the floor and proceeded to give a long-winded oration about the poor grub in the camp. We all got sick with his endless palaver and was figurin' it was about time to politely suppress him, when he wound up in a blaze of glory. He said, "I'm a man that likes to be fair to everybody. I'll give the comp'ny credit fer one thing, an' this is it. They had lots of salt and it was very good salt too."

Annywan that's allus lived in the mild sections av the Pacific Coast, don't know what real cold weather is like in Northern Canada. Bill can bear me out in that. Some days the thermometer wud near hit rock bottom an' the wind wud

And
the salt, boys, the salt was
somethin'

send the snow whirlin' through the air,
so thick, that we cuddn't see from wan

man to another. We had no trouble kapin' warm in the shelter av the timber but in the open it wud av froze the hair off av a brass sheep dog. Sometimes, on a Sunday, Jules wud take me out huntin' wid him fer comp'ny. He wud get an occasional deer. Back in Ireland me an'

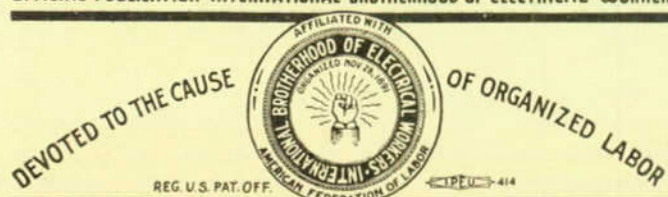
(Continued on page 501)



The cook didn't have any fancy gadgets, but he sure could mix 'em, i. e. pancakes.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 9

Dilemma of Democracy The dilemma of democracy in war time is the dilemma of democracy in peace time—how to attain efficiency, speed and great accomplishment without loss of veto from the people and without abuse of minorities. The executive branch of the government must have more authority so that swift decisions may be made and yet the people must have the assurance that the executive branch shall not abuse this authority and consolidate emergency powers into permanent privileges. Always revolving around the executive branch of democratic government is a group of determined men who are quite willing to see democracy diluted and prostituted into a near dictatorship. A democracy must always say an emphatic “no” to this crowd and at the same time it must move forward with speed almost equal to that of totalitarian countries.

As a result of this dilemma there is much pessimism in the United States. Many citizens say “What’s the use? If we fight a war against totalitarian countries, we will lose our very reason for such conflict, namely, the preservation of democracy.” Encouragement may be had, however, in what has happened in England today. A subtle propaganda is abroad in the United States to the effect that England is a totalitarian country. This is not true. It is not true for the following reasons:

1. The labor movement is intact and fully functioning.
2. The labor movement is playing an important part in the direction of the war itself. Indeed the Churchill government is now a labor government.
3. An executive committee set up by the British Trade Union Congress passes on all policies that affect labor promulgated by the Premier.
4. Social gains are still being made by the people of Great Britain in the form of social security benefits.

All of these are gains of tremendous significance and could not possibly occur in Germany or Italy.

Defense Troubles From the economic standpoint, preparations for defense, the building of battleships, guns, barracks, airplanes, are just so much public work. The government, as it did in the erection of public buildings, acts as the broker, supplies the funds and gives employment. Under the whip of this effort, business is improving and unemployment is falling off.

Records filed at the International Office by local unions of the I. B. E. W. indicate a dwindling of joblessness. On the whole electricians in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are now about 10 per cent unemployed as compared with 21 per cent in the latter part of 1939. Still, however, there are possibly 7,500 journeymen electricians from the construction field unemployed, possibly 2,000 linemen and even 345 marine electricians.

As unemployment dwindles room will be made in the ranks of the union and in the ranks of the employed for new men to be taken on and this will give opportunity for apprentice training which has been retarded during the last seven years. Two dangers present themselves under this situation. One danger is easily recognized as that of hastily training boys for specialized services and dumping these on the labor market. The other is overtime with its promises of great financial return. This tends to inflate the craftsman, making him unwilling to go back to normal, and gives quick prosperity which is often abused. We are not speaking now of theories when we note this situation, now beginning, was duplicated in 1917 when the United States entered the World War.

Defense and Wages The Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor makes a strong plea for intelligent cooperation of all agencies of government, business and labor in the defense program. It says: “This is a time when America needs particularly to safeguard her democratic procedures. Unless we preserve the principle of representation, we are in grave danger of losing the very fundamentals of democracy which we build armaments to defend; and once they are lost, no battleships or airplanes can restore them. We need to safeguard our representative organizations and keep them functioning throughout industrial and political life. Results should be accomplished by cooperation between government and groups representing business, labor, farmers, consumers and others concerned in production and distribution. Organized labor should be represented on all policy-making groups, as citizens of a democracy with a contribution to make. It is plainly obvious that labor should be represented on local boards for training of skilled workers. Wages and work conditions above legal minima should continue to be fixed by collective bargaining.”

This constructive review of the economics in the de-

fense situation is further buttressed by comment on average hourly earnings: "Average hourly earnings in American factories in April, 1940, were 2.6 per cent above April, 1939; since there was more full time work in April, 1940, average weekly earnings of factory workers were 6 per cent above last year. Cost of living in April was 1 per cent above last year. Standard Statistics predicts: Defense program spending will result in larger corporation earnings and greater total consumer incomes. Workers whose weekly pay is not 6 per cent above last year are not keeping pace with the general progress.

Drive for Unity Defense is more than accumulation of materiel. It is the insurance of national unity. The government has taken a long step toward the creation of unity in the labor world by announcing a determined policy that it will recognize as a representative of labor on all construction work on government programs only the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. This is as it should be. The workers that make up the Building Trades Department are essentially patriotic and loyal citizens as well as thoroughgoing craftsmen. They have built their organizations on a sound basis over a period of half a century and have contributed much to the upbuilding of this country.

The policy of dual unions in this field as promulgated by the CIO was a policy that cut across every known principle of labor philosophy and practice. It arrived out of a spirit of spite and out of stubborn adherence to Communist Party tactics and ideology.

I. B. E. W. Goes Forward Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers received the news of the selection of Edward J. Brown as international president with real pride. After all, no organization can rise higher than its personnel. To lose men—good men—and to find other well-equipped, experienced and capable leaders to take their place, is an indication of the stamina and morale of this great organization. Somehow, as we have pointed out before, the following of the electrician's craft, the constant living with the mysterious force known as electricity, the combination of mechanical and electrical arts in one job seems to demand and produce a superior type of craftsman. It is significant, too, that all leaders of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers not only get training with the tools but get baptism of fire in union meetings and as minor union officials until they become seasoned executives and able administrators.

This publication has every confidence in the new president and believes that he will lead the Brotherhood to new achievements in this auspicious year.

Laboratory of Labor Relations The signing of an agreement on TVA properties by 15 A. F. of L. unions calls attention again to the fact that there is great vitality in the principles of union cooperative management. This contract is not only noteworthy because it embodies close cooperation of the unions with each other, but it is noteworthy because it is the first contract signed by a government corporation of considerable size and geographical area, and it is noteworthy because it carries with it a definite concept of management's responsibility to labor and labor's obligation to management. In nearly all instances questions touching personnel will be remanded to joint committees of management and labor for thorough threshing out and for joint proposals and solution. There is adequate arbitration machinery and adequate grievance machinery.

As the contract begins to unfold in practice, it will be evident to many citizens that the TVA is to become not only a yardstick for measuring power production and distribution but a yardstick for measuring labor and industrial relations. The TVA is likely to become a great laboratory for testing out the fundamental principles of good relationships between employees and employers.

Cost-Plus In its speed to let contracts the United States Government has instituted what has come to be called the cost-plus system of non-competitive bidding. This simply means that the War and Navy Departments can let contracts to men whom they think can do the job, irrespective as to whether these contractors meet the ordinary standards of efficiency and social decency. This cost-plus system, of course, has its advantage in that it eliminates initial delays but it also has its disadvantages: that the contractor is not worthy, competent or solvent, or it places upon the job incompetent and unskilled men. In short, the government may be making haste unwisely and wastefully. The national emergency is not now so great that ordinary labor standards can not be a requirement for all contractors, even if they do operate under the cost-plus system of non-competitive bidding.

There are three areas, in particular where a swift renewal in faith and act and deed must take place: these are the areas that have always been life-sustaining, life-preserving, life-forwarding. One is the family. The other is the land. And the third is the self. These three areas interlock and interpenetrate; and what is more they bottom all our other institutions, our schools and our factories and our churches; our ideals of liberty and justice and goodness and beauty. Without a revamping of our ideas and practices in these areas, without making them central, our efforts to preserve a civilized social order will be feeble and hollow, and our belated sacrifices will be in vain.—Louis Mumford.



Woman's Work



BRINGING YOUR HOME UP TO DATE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THERE'S nothing like going into someone else's brand new home for making you dissatisfied with your own—unless your own happens to be a new one, too. But if you do find that your own surroundings are dingy and dull in contrast with the sparkling perfection of a new home—don't just sit back and moan. If you will respond to it, dissatisfaction is a spur to your energies. And I think that we home makers should welcome this kind of a spur, because the kind of a job we do is determined only by our own willingness.

So now that cooler weather is making you feel like "doing things" why not embark on a campaign to make yourself a new home—at least as far as your resources will permit? If you'll get your wits to working you will find that you can accomplish quite a lot without spending much money if you will tackle some of the work yourself.

Many a home that is well constructed and comfortable looks old fashioned because of minor details that could be changed at small expense. If you want to make your home look new, why not start by looking at new homes? Go into exhibit houses and see what the new ideas in decoration, furnishing and equipment are. As you look around, try to analyze what it is that makes this interior look more attractive than yours.

Start with the living room. The furniture is not much different than yours, probably, in style, but it is new and fresh. The wall decorations, however, will be distinctly bolder. Decorators are getting away from the very pale or neutral dull shades, and are using color more confidently. The furniture is keyed to the wall decorations, some pieces being in a more vivid tone of the pastel wall color, and some in a harmonizing complimentary color. According to modern ideas of decoration, the rug or floor covering should be in a deep shade of the principal color.

In your own home of course it is less expensive to redecorate the walls than it would be to replace furniture so the thing to do is to select your best pieces of furniture or rugs and key the wall decoration to them. Paint stores will give you color sheets or room sketches done in color which will help you to make up an attractive decorative scheme. If you have had any practice at this you can repaint the trim yourself, then call in a good union painter or paperhanger to decorate the walls. There are good looking wall papers in the medium price book as well as in the expensive selections; or if you

choose paint, the new casein one-coat paints are very inexpensive and they come in a splendid range of colors.

Another detail you may notice in the new home that differs from yours, is the radiators. Homes of as little as 10 years ago usually have steam or hot water heat, with big, clumsy, dust-catching radiators. Many of the new homes have hot air heating systems, with the heat coming through an inconspicuous grill in the wall. Or, if hot water heat is used, you will find the new light-weight radiators which do not take up much space.

I don't suggest that you should change your heating system—that would be tremendously expensive and difficult—but you may be able to make your radiators less conspicuous. In the first place, clean them thoroughly, and have them painted to match the wall preferably, or the trim as second choice. Another way of disguising a radiator is to make it into a piece of furniture. You can buy a light-weight metal mesh in sheets at the tinner's shop, have it cut to size, and with the aid of someone who can use a saw and hammer, make a neat radiator enclosure, or a top which will turn it into a useful table. Of course enclosing a radiator interferes somewhat with the circulation of heat and is not advised in a room which you find particularly hard to heat, but it does improve their appearance. I saw a bedroom recently where a large radiator in the center of a wall had been enclosed by a home carpenter. He had also built bookshelves filling in the space between the radiator and the wall at one side. The top bookshelf and the top cover of the radiator formed one continuous shelf. It was all painted matching the trim of the room, and with a table lamp on the top shelf it made a handy little study corner.

The third difference you may notice between the new home and your own, is the electric fixtures. Yes, electric fixtures go out of date! One of those big dangling chandeliers with its twisted metal and bare bulbs, certainly makes a room look old fashioned. Look carefully at the fixtures in the new home and also notice the way they light the room. Instead of a strong, yellow glare, people now want a cool-looking diffused light, with spot lighting by table or floor lamps for reading or sewing. That is why you can make such a noticeable change in the appearance of your room by replacing the electric fixtures. You have a great advantage, naturally, in having someone in your family who can connect them. Go

around to the fixture shops and look at the new styles. You'll be surprised how much you can do with a few dollars, and it may be that this one detail is what you need to give your home a new look.

I am not saying this simply to give a business boost to our thousands of Brothers and Sisters who work in electrical manufacturing. Think about it yourself. Haven't you seen rooms where quite a lot of money had been expended in redecorating and refurnishing and yet the effect was frumpy because of the old fashioned electric fixtures? You will also find that if your lamp shades are dark and dingy, to replace them with new light-colored shades will give the room a distinctly fresher look.

You may decide that your window drapes are out of style, too, but if you have glass curtains which are in good condition discard the drapes and use immaculately fresh curtains to give an airy effect that is pleasant in any room. You will notice that the new styles in window decoration are taking a trend toward simplicity and lightness.

By this time you are looking at your furniture with a gleam of dissatisfaction in your eye. Look at each piece carefully and decide what is the best treatment for it. If your upholstered pieces are dingy and worn, but in good condition structurally, perhaps you can buy or make slip covers for them. Overstuffed chairs or sofas are most likely to show wear from the hands and heads of persons sitting in them. You can buy or make washable covers for these particular areas. Of course if a piece of furniture is going to pieces in the springs or frame it is a job for the upholsterer. You will get a better job and more satisfaction if you make sure he's a union man.

If the wood surfaces of tables and other furniture need attention, perhaps you can do some refinishing. The first thing to determine is what the present finish consists of. If the finish is turning white, or shows white spots from liquids, most likely it is shellac. This can be removed quite easily. Get a bottle of denatured alcohol from the druggist, apply liberally with a cloth, and then when the shellac is softened, rub with fine steel wool. Repeat these operations until you are down to the bare wood. Then the furniture may be refinished with shellac or varnish, or given a rubbed finish with oil and pumice. If you use shellac, rub it smooth with steel wool after it is dry, and finish with a coat of wax. Varnish is harder to

(Continued on next page)

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-83,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Editor:

The defense program and its problem to tradesmen was the theme of a very interesting talk given by Brother George Ellicott, business manager of Local Union No. B-83, I. B. E. W., at the installation ceremonies of the women's auxiliary to that organization, on Wednesday eve, August 7, 1940.

"The cooperation of patriotism, particularly organized patriots, is what will count in this greatest of years. No member plays a separate part but each must contribute their bit." Brother Ellicott continued, "If everyone realizes that through organization and cooperation crises will be met, then we are true Americans."

The patriotic theme was carried out through the installation. The president, Elta Holderman, called the meeting to order, business was dispensed with. The salute to the flag was led by June Mathis, young daughter of our incoming president, followed by the singing of the national anthem, led and accompanied by Esther Wood. Sister Olga Lundquist, past president—'37-'38—was the very able installing officer. The incoming officers are: President, Jewel Mathis; vice president, Mabel Bailey; financial secretary, Grace Maxwell; secretary, Charlotte Austin.

After the president passed the gavel to the new president, presentation of gifts and speeches were in order. Mrs. Mathis gave one of the strongest talks ever given by an incoming president. Patriotism was her theme also. Sister Flynn, president of our sister Local B-18's auxiliary, was introduced and gave a very friendly and congratulatory greeting from her auxiliary. A beautiful pottery bowl of flowers was sent by our sister auxiliary. This with many other bouquets, gifts of friends, made our club room a beautiful place.

Miss Jean Forsythe, popularity radio contest winner from Santa Monica, sang a group of three numbers accompanied by Miss Gayegos. Her singing was especially enjoyed and we hope to hear her often. Community singing with Esther Wood again at the piano, followed by a solo by June Mathis and then refreshments were served, carrying out the red, white and blue idea.

After a social time, with both men and

remove but it can be done with a varnish remover from the paint store. I find the easiest way to do it is with a small brush dipped in the solvent, then rub off the softened varnish with a cloth. The brush will get into the cracks and corners.

If you think that the wood of the piece under consideration is not worth this kind of refinishing, why not get a can of enamel and paint it? When visiting a friend the other day I saw a very charming little coffee table which had been refinished in white enamel. My hostess had used decalcomania pictures of flower sprays in pastel colors as decorations, arranging them at two of the corners.

Go around and look for ideas in exhibit homes; the model rooms in department stores will furnish inspiration, too. Then let your ingenuity loose and see how much you can accomplish with small expenditure. Don't envy a new home, make your own home new.

women, the annual installation of the women's auxiliary of Local Union B-83, I. B. E. W., was over. Another year is facing us, a big year, in which we as women must realize that we have a big part in this work. Our division of thought is desirable but we must have fundamental ties binding us together. Then we may know that American ideal of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

CHARLOTTE AUSTIN,

Secretary.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 295,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.**

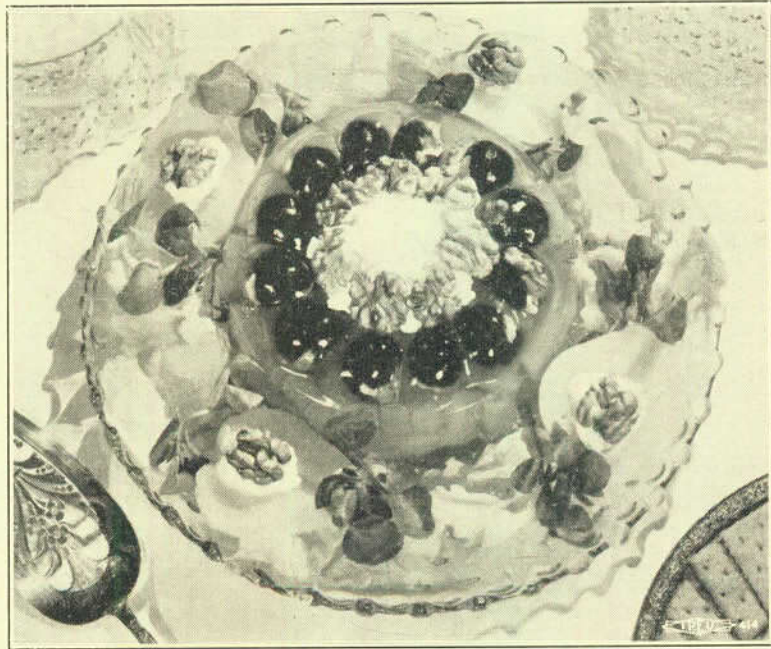
Editor:

Unlike most other auxiliaries we did not adjourn this summer, because of many

reasons. Since we are still in our infancy (we only organized in April) we have been having quite a lot of business to be attended to and we have so much to do we really haven't thought of adjourning for the summer.

We have about 34 members, so at our last meeting we decided to divide our members into two groups, each headed by a membership captain. We are trying to enlist as many new members into the auxiliary as we can by an appointed date. We are going to have a contest between the two sides and the losing side must entertain the winners. The contest is to see which side brings in the most members.

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Courtesy National Association Service.

Fruit Gelatine Salad-Dessert

By SALLY LUNN

When fruit is so plentiful and cheap we should use lots of it, but the family won't be interested if you keep on serving it the same old way. For a stimulating change I recommend this fruit gelatine mold, served as a salad-dessert, that is a salad which takes the place of dessert. Garnished with lettuce and watercress, served on a dainty glass plate—just the looks of it is a recommendation. What makes it taste so good is the combination of smooth cream cheese, and crunchy walnut meats, with the fruit flavors.

The salad pictured above features dark sweet cherries, but it would be just as good using the small sweet plums which are on the market now, or any other fruit which can be pitted and stuffed.

Sweet Cherry and Walnut Gelatine

Remove pits from dark red sweet (Bing) cherries, stuff each with small portion cream or cottage cheese and

a whole walnut kernel. Arrange in salad mold with other fruits, such as pears, pineapple, peaches, bananas, etc. Cover with fruit-flavored gelatine. Chill until firm. Unmold on a large plate and garnish with salad greens, also with pieces of fruit such as pear halves filled with cream or cottage cheese and decorated with walnut halves.

(To make a gelatine dish easy to remove from mold, before filling the mold grease it with a tasteless salad or cooking oil, or rinse well with cold water and do not dry. When the gelatine is firm and ready to serve, rim the mold with a sharp knife and dip in lukewarm—not hot—water. The mold will slip out easily without much melting.)

Very attractive party desserts may be made using the above recipe in individual molds. Several different fruit combinations should be used. Serve from a large tray, allowing each guest to make his own selection.



Correspondence

EPU-414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

This nation's program of defense presents itself as being America's greatest problem. It now overshadows the problem of jobs, and in the excitement the solving of the prolonged unemployment problem is receiving hardly any public attention.

The prospect that a pick-up in business will solve unemployment is remote. The six-hour day, 30-hour week movement as a practical solution for all workers would spread the advantages of steady employment.

Spending for work relief will go along with the spending for defense. Congress appropriated \$975,000,000 to support the WPA this year. If spent within eight months, relief will be as great as last year.

The period covered by America's nationhood has brought more changes in industry than any other activity of man. These changes have revolutionized the world we live in and our ways of living. But with these changes have come problems more baffling than we have ever faced before. The solution of these problems is a major problem of our generation.

A six-hour day, 30-hour week would restore productive jobs to the totally unemployed, the employable workers on relief and to the thousands of men and women who graduate yearly from our schools and col-

leges, and to the members of organized and unorganized labor. In the years gone by the matter of having a job or not having a job was more up to the individual and was treated and accepted as an individual matter. But today, the significant thing is the recognition of public responsibility. Only in modern times has unemployment been recognized as a public problem, a condition in which the community had an interest. Throughout America voices are debating, arguing and questioning. They all have a right to be heard, for out of the clash of public opinion comes public policy. Some are enjoying the benefits of the six-hour day, 30-hour week. The general shortening of hours which has taken place throughout the nation has met with opposition the same as in years gone by when the workers attempted to reduce hours.

American industry is a marvel of technical efficiency—more competent—more productive than any in the world, but faced with the problem of what to do with the workers the machines replace. The six-hour day, 30-hour week is the practical solution. Before the machine came, hands were the principal tools and most of the power was supplied by muscle. As American labor advanced in efficiency and organization, the hours of labor were shortened. If this had not occurred, past generations would have been plagued with unemployment to a marked

degree, perhaps comparable to our present day conditions.

The process of improving industrial techniques has continued down to the present moment. To stay in business today, an industrial plant could not meet competition if it did not redesign its plants and install automatic machinery so that it will turn out twice the goods with about a 40 per cent saving in labor costs. But you will admit that it is tough on those who have to be let go and evidently there is no place for them.

Instead of taking a step toward providing a more equitable distribution of labor and an opportunity for all to work, great pressure is being brought to bear on the Walsh-Healey Act and the Wage and Hour Law. Instead of increasing the number of workers, the practice today is to increase the number of hours per week and pay time and a half for overtime.

It is rather a late day for industrial and vocational training of all kinds which has been made necessary by a badly neglected and a much needed apprenticeship system. In a few key industries calling for skilled workers—machine tools, shipbuilding, aircraft and munitions—skilled workers are needed. WPA rolls consist chiefly of unskilled hands. There will be a rise in WPA relief rolls by autumn. We should no longer be content to drift along without some serious thought toward the future as well as the present. We



Electrical workers were out to show their strength at the Labor Day celebration at Indianapolis in 1902. Note the banner bearing the insignia of Local No. 10. This picture was sent in by a staunch veteran of the Brotherhood, J. R. McCoy. He's at the extreme right, bottom row, on the picture, wearing climbers. Brother McCoy was initiated in L. U. No. 10 on November 7, 1898, when the initiation fee was only \$2, dues 60 cents per month—and wages in proportion, 25 cents an hour, at the street railway where he was working. He says he's still going strong but not so lively as 42 years ago. If any of the others in this picture should see it here, Brother McCoy asks they drop him a card at his home, 1317 Maryland Ave., Steubenville, Ohio. He's now in L. U. No. B-246.

are all really concerned with the other fellow's welfare, and his welfare necessarily affects our own. No doubt this has become more evident in these later years, somewhat similar to the needs of the pioneer days.

With time there came a great diversity of markets and branches of labor, some enjoying the fruits of progress more than others. There is much we can do to help all concerned by studying the many favorable angles that a six-hour day program presents. Organized labor must develop with the times and make sensible strides in this fast moving world. With a voluntary instinct to cooperate in this country, where we still have freedom and opportunity, there should be an opening for the badly needed apprenticeship system for the thousands of school graduates who face such a forlorn future upon coming out of school these days, and productive jobs for the unemployed men and women. Cooperation is not a sentiment but an economic necessity.

As business reviews the past year, they weed out the poor practices and strive to better the good. But it is said that leaders in some key industries are not trying to give recovery a forward push. However, this is a small business country. The small business man, too, has his importance and responsibility. All have felt the burden of taxes for the high relief and public expenditures. The school of hard knocks and experience must make us realize that we must take a step toward providing a more equitable distribution of labor and opportunity for all to work through private industries. Otherwise it is quite natural that there will be an extension of government power. How about the six-hour day for reducing the tax burdens? Workers are learning that the taxes for their neighbors' support cut down their own net earnings. Also that the large sums required of the employer in the form of taxes prevent funds from being used for wages or for new jobs in plants and new equipment. Even with improved conditions, due to modern machinery and speed up production, which has lately been developed, and also defense orders, industry cannot absorb more than two or 3,000,000 out of the 8,000,000 people unemployed.

A national six-hour day, 30-hour week is the practical solution to absorb this large balance.

CARL A. ABEL,
Member, Educational Committee.
JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It seems good to see some of the old time buildings being remodeled for new concerns. One of the oldest is the Dwight Mills in Chicopee, which at one time was one of the most progressive mills in the country, and has been idle for a good many years.

The Sickle Company of Springfield has moved its two plants in Springfield and have taken one floor in the Dwight Mills. It was a wonderful job for the boys, having two contractors on the job with five men in each gang and one of the largest lighting systems for a factory in New England. There were over 25,000 fluorescent lights for lighting up the work benches and office lighting, and one table which had one 40-watt lamp to each machine of 12 now has two fluorescent lighting fixtures taking 80 watts in each fixture to take the place of the 12 40-watt lamps. It is a good saving to the company, but it sure cuts us out of plenty of work, for they just attached a plug to the old cleat work on the ceiling and the job is done.

The boys tell me when the old job was being done it was nothing to see as high as 20 electricians on some of the old mill jobs on cleat

READ

A good magazine for electrical workers to read, by L. U. No. 16.

Workers cooperate for great safety record, by L. U. No. 475.

New Crosley agreement envisions year-around work, by L. U. No. B-1061.

Applaud Tracy's selection, by L. U. No. 323 and No. 333.

President Brown's career an inspiration, by L. U. No. B-31.

Oregon forms state association, by L. U. No. 659.

Electrical appliances 100 per cent union made, by L. U. No. B-86.

Railroads play important part in war economy, by Montreal Local No. 561.

And other news from wide-awake correspondents who keep abreast of a changing world.

work, and now if we have 10 men for a couple of months we have a big job. It sure is great how easy they can cut out labor and laugh at us. And we think we are better off than the old timer! We will never know what good times are until we listen to stories of the old days when they never knew what it was to lose time.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

I have just finished reading an article in "The Qualified Contractor" for August, the official publication of the National Electrical Contractors Association. It is by Mr. E. C. Carlson, chairman of the N. E. C. A. labor relations committee, and is one of the best papers of its type to come to my attention. It is really to the point and in it he calls a spade a spade and directly makes it a two way proposition. I think every man employed in the electrical industry should read this article and do their share to bring about the conditions Mr. Carlson writes of. It would also be well that some of the membership of the N. E. C. A. read it and do their share towards correcting some of the abuses that have crept into the industry. I am sure you can find a copy of this magazine around the shop somewhere, if not have your local union subscribe for it as Local No. 16 does.

There are other papers in this issue that are very much to the point, especially one by Mr. George Andrae, of Milwaukee, chairman for the N. E. C. A. on codes and standards, which is really very instructive.

There is also quite a lot of information in this issue relative to the action taken by the N. E. C. A. towards seeing to it that the government recognizes the legitimate electrical contractor in the work to be done in connection with the defense program now under way. From reports at hand it seems that their efforts are bearing fruit and that soon all of that work will be put in the hands of men who have the experience, tools, working organizations, and labor to do an efficient workmanlike job.

I feel sure that every member of the I. B. E. W., as well as the I. O., will lend their hand to the end that such a condition will prevail.

Now I am going to get back on my pet peeve, the Rural Electrification outfit. Under a date line of July 27 in the Evansville Press is a story of a school to be held at Tell City, Ind., where instruction was to be given to 155 applicants who had made application for a course in electrical wiring. This school was to be in charge of Mr. R. L. Standeford, of Orleans, Ind., a deputy state fire marshal, and another deputy state fire marshal was to give a lecture on State and National Codes.

What business has the state fire marshal's office instructing 155 men? What can they teach them in a few hours that will make them efficient enough to wire even a country home? There will be probably 1,200 homes to wire on this project. That will be less than 10 for each man who takes this "blitzkrieg" course. Then they will be out in competition with men who have spent a lifetime at the trade.

That sort of school is in line with this 240-hour program initiated to make mechanics to help put over the defense program. They have one here but it is only attended in the main by employees of non-union plants whose men would not leave those plants under any consideration. It is being used by these concerns merely as a means of getting additional education for their employees at government expense.

I see where in the navy yards and in the arsenals the government has raised the age limit to 62 years. That will do much to help relieve the unemployment situation and one of these older mechanics will be worth a half dozen of these 240-hour mechanics.

Work is steady in this section, nothing big, however.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Our local union has been in the doldrums for the past few months, in fact since the city completed the construction on Boulder Transmission Line No. 3, we have had quite a number of our members out of employment, but this is not going to last too long. The western part of the country expects to get its share of the job of rearming the country to stave off a Hitler invasion, so we look for some better times in the not too distant future.

There is some talk of another transmission line being constructed between Chino, Calif., and Boulder Dam. (Chino is 30 miles east of L. A.) So far it is only talk. There is no assurance that it will get past that stage. We are sure hoping that it does, so as to absorb some of this surplus labor that we have. I am contemplating taking a trip up that way to see how things are progressing. There is so much to be done before a large undertaking such as this can get under way such as road construction, large camps to build, water wells to be drilled, and so many other things, before actual construction work begins. After I take this trip and see the actual work going on, then we can tell a more vivid story of what is really doing.

As L. U. No. B-18 consists of many units, it is quite some task for the scribe to try and report the activities of each and every unit, so beginning in the next month's issue of the JOURNAL a report of the doings of the different units will make their appearance in these columns. I consider it part of the scribe's duty to make a detailed report and a little cooperation on the part of the units themselves will make this report really interesting.

And speaking of units brings up the subject, have we got too many of them? To my way of thinking I would say yes. Where the different classifications each and every one

has a different unit, I would suggest that two of the classifications that do almost identical work, be consolidated. It is my contention that we should not have more than three units, and especially where all are employed by the same employer. During a wage adjustment not so long ago, we viewed with alarm the animosity that existed between the different units. This does not augur well for the organization as a whole. In fact it acted as a deterrent to the general wage committee. The employers are quick to grasp the meaning of this, and they play one against the other. It is for this reason that I say we have too many of them in their present form.

We had two distinguished visitors with us the last few days, Brother Scott Milne, our international vice president was down on business; the other one was Research Director M. H. Hedges from the International Office in Washington, D. C. He informed us that he was out this way on a combined business and pleasure trip. He was kind enough to give us some very interesting information. Personally I asked him how he liked our part of the country, and being a gentleman, naturally, he said it was swell.

We are all set for that monster Labor Day parade next Monday, and J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Central Labor Council, estimates that there will be not less than 90,000 in the parade. This doesn't sound so much like we are an open shop town, does it? Give us one more good national administration and we will close this town to where it will really be a union town. It takes time, and plenty of money, and last, but not least, energy. We know because we have been through the mill.

I was unfortunate enough to have missed the last two meetings, so my comment on them will have to be passed up this time, however, I am sure that the worthy Brothers will let bygones be bygones, and that cooperation is going to be our watchword in the future.

Our newly elected officers fit into their respective offices just like a foot in an old shoe, so what more could we ask? There seems to be a little beef as to the way the offices are being handled, but be tolerant, Brothers, I for one am quite sure that everything will work out to the satisfaction of all.

Will now bring this September offering to a close, and will be back in October with another, and a more interesting one than this.

J. E. HORNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

It seems as though hardly a letter is gotten in before it is time for another, but then we can't help but remember that time and tide waits for no man.

The meetings are still conducted under the summer schedule, which means one meeting a month. The last one was fairly well attended and the committees and delegates submitted very interesting reports. That of the Building Trades committee was especially interesting.

At present things can be considered fair but nothing alarming. Under the impetus of the defense program we may likely get our share of the work.

Brother Tracy, now in the government service, deserves the congratulations of us all and our best wishes. He is succeeded by a handsome looker and one who seems to have quite an enviable background. We, of course, refer to Brother Ed J. Brown, our new president. Our congratulations and best wishes to the newcomer.

In looking through these pages we note that Brother Ray Murdock of Local No. 349 is again financial secretary. Chris Fagen is on the executive board. Accept our felicitations, boys.

The boy who really takes the cake is Doc Dougherty of L. U. No. 654. Maybe he can't lay it on thick! Look at that back slapper.

In last month's letter maybe he can't flatter 'em under the table. Doc is ace high and O. K. when he stays away from the coal pile.

Saluting: Jack Hawey, the big cheese. This boy would make a good tailor if he would have a needle.

Frank Wynn of L. U. No. 5: A few more lessons to Johnnie in the art of gentle behavior would help the cause a lot.

Jack Knight was tarnished a bit by a one-inch hickey. Jack is about and doing nicely. Oakie Drummond, that dry humorist has one on tap for every hour of the day.

Bob King, the button king, is no longer commander of the gravy train. Bob wrecked the train by his talking.

The team of Boyce of Local No. 5 and Al Reed, of Local No. 98, are copper handlers. Earl Sells sports about in a yachting cap, he wishes to prove he's a skipper and takes that means to prove it.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

The Brothers of Local No. B-31 have rolled up their shirt sleeves to contribute their share of effort to our national defense program. Business, shipping and mining are all moving forward at top speed and efficiency. A total of 291 lake freighters out of the bulk-carrying fleet of 297 bottoms are now moving iron ore. This represents 98.44 per cent, so it becomes quite evident that the demand will continue until late in the year. The carrying capacity of the present fleet is figured at 2,717,000 tons per trip. With ore leading the way, shippers predict a record combined tonnage for the Head of the Lakes.

The demand for electric power, and scarcity of water in our reservoirs, due to very little snow last winter and an unusually dry spring, necessitated bringing the steam-electric plant at Duluth on the delivery end of the line. The plant was brought into operation on Monday, July 15.

The 1940 working agreement of our local had pleasant reverberations on July 18 when most of us received back pay from June 1, as the agreement was retroactive from that date.

Upon hearing of the promotion of Ed. J. Brown to the I. B. E. W. presidency, I was not surprised in the least, realizing the caliber of the man chosen for our highest office, and the greatest honor the international executive council can bestow on any member of our organization. President Brown possesses an outstanding personality plus dynamic energy and kindly understanding of human nature. As fifth district executive council member, he had our local under his guidance and he skillfully arbitrated any grievance which could not be settled between the two parties concerned. The scope of his ability and experience can now benefit every member of our organization. President Brown's career should be an incentive and inspiration to our craftsmen to carry the torch proudly in the realization that loyalty and courage for righteousness does receive recognition.

Superintendent of Construction A. E. Bradley is undoubtedly the busiest individual operating in Northern Minnesota. Unfortunately for his own felicitous happiness he wasn't born twins. He says that new construction and major repair work under completion this summer surpasses that of any calendar year since 1929, not to mention the replacement of several large units due to storms. There are as many projects scattered over the system as the First National has dollars; daily he can be seen scampering over some huge fill, emerging out of a tunnel or dropping down from the towering girdlers of outdoor switch yard. The agility and speed which he is required to emanate fringes on the apparitional.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor holds the annual convention at St. Paul, beginning September 16 and will be in session for three days. Delegates chosen for this convention from Local No. B-31 are as follows: Carl Peterson, J. W. Johnson, J. N. Lind, Jr., Ed Rapp and Frank Maruska. We hope to have a full coverage of the items of interest to our membership in the next Journal.

As Editor of this column, I urgently request all members to contribute any material which they deem essential to our local's welfare or interest. Undoubtedly many items of interest to our entire organization occur and still remain unknown to the vast majority, merely because the observer does not feel it interesting enough. Please mail all requested material to me at 911 North Fourteenth Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.

J. N. LIND, JR.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

We of Local Union No. 80 take this opportunity to wish Brother Ed Brown, our new international president, the best of luck and success in taking over the duties of Brother Dan Tracy. We want him to feel that we have the same confidence in him as we have had in our past president.

Brother Sam Terry, our international representative, has been with us on and off for the last two months, and he certainly



The crowd was there for the annual stag outing of L. U. No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y. In addition to its own members, the local was host to delegations from Locals No. 237, 86, 509, 351, 56, 38, 58, 43, B-3 and 328.

deserves a pat on the back for the work he has been doing.

Brother John C. Russell, our new business manager, is showing us that he leaves nothing for tomorrow that he can do today. He is a go getter and believe me he certainly gets results. Don't let him down, give him our support and he will accomplish much.

There are a number of members coming in here with travelers and looking for work. I have been informed by Brother Russell that he must place our members on jobs before he can put members with travelers to work. So, Brothers, don't come here with travelers thinking you can go to work, for we have enough men loafing that come first. If at any time we do need men, we will send for them. We are not selfish in this matter but our members must be taken care of first.

Brothers Walter Savage, H. M. Cox, Russell A. Blick, were obligated this month. We welcome them in L. U. No. 80, and will help them in every way possible.

While commending Brother John Russell for his splendid work let us not forget Brother E. M. Moore, our financial secretary (pro tem), for the wonderful work that he is doing.

I agree with Brother Smith, press secretary, of L. U. No. B-58, Detroit, that we don't stay out of obscurity long enough, we should be crystallized more than once a year.

Brother Herb of L. U. No. 734 is getting lazy again, never heard anything from him in the August WORKER.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-86, of Rochester, recently closed an agreement with the Samson-United Corp. of this city. The Samson company manufactures flat irons, toasters, fans, heating pads, curling irons and sundry other articles.

Anyone buying one of their products may rest assured that in addition to a good appliance they are buying a product which is 100 per cent A. F. of L. union made.

Local Union No. B-86 has had an agreement with the Samson Company since 1937 but we feel that the agreement reached this year is by far the best yet obtained and one in which the workers affected will realize that the old adage, "In union there is strength" is quite correct.

Last year the Samson employees voluntarily took a 10 per cent cut in wages, the agreement just signed restores that 10 per cent and a 1 per cent increase. Formerly the minimum rate for females was .36; they now receive .43. Male employees received .40½ and they now receive .50. Steady employees formerly received .39 (female) and it is now .45 and males received .43 and now receive .53.

Another new feature of the agreement is an increase in pay for the workers in operations which have been classed as "hazardous." Men formerly received .40 and now receive .60. Projection welder operators now receive .70 an hour.

Another feature of the agreement is what is known as "Beginners' educational rates" which start at .36 for females and .40 for males, and go up in two stages until in six months time they receive the minimum rates of .43 (females) and .50 (males).

Another feature is the check-off system, whereby the dues of the members are deducted each week by the employer and turned over to the union. There is also a plant committee which meets from time to time to discuss rates of pay, general shop conditions and piece work adjustments. Employees also receive one week's vacation with pay.

Mr. W. E. Seymour, vice president of the Samson Corp., was very cooperative throughout the negotiations and credit must also be given to International Representative John Daly, who worked with our business manager, John Downs.

No doubt many "old timers" who read this will be sorry to hear of the passing of "Marty" Farrell. Marty was a member of L. U. No. 86 for a good number of years and did quite a bit of traveling around. He was not a member of the Brotherhood for some years past but we all mourned him as a Brother electrical worker.

There was also the sudden passing of Brother Arthur Kurtz. He also worked down in Eastern New York state quite a bit for the Vanderlinde Co. and more recently for Horacek-Hayden.

CARLTON E. MEADE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Mr. Dies doesn't need to go yapping around the country sniffing in rat-holes for un-Americanism, he can find patches of it in almost any community in the nation. But the right name for it is unemployment, and it's the only known soil where ism weeds thrive.

Most likely the military preparedness program will provide work for most of our people during the next year or two, but after that the problem of maintaining the American standard of living will be in the lap of the administration which will be chosen in the November election. It can be solved, we are sure. But we are equally sure that it won't be by the ilk of Willkie.

We wouldn't be giving you our personal political slant if we hadn't listened in enough to know the majority of the local members lean the same way. It is the duty of the press secretary to report what the members of his local are talking about, as well as what they are doing; and, just now, the boys are talking politics.

Industrial organization is another topic under discussion. Unionization of industrial plants has brought up new and perplexing problems. The Kansas City plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company is just completing an overhaul job which peaked 65 local members. While L. U. No. 124 men did the major part of the work, they did not get all of it. The remainder was installed by the plant electricians who receive less than a dollar an hour—considerably below the recognized scale for electrical work in this jurisdiction. But they belong to the auto crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L., so what are you going to do about it? They're union men, aren't they? Or are they?

We get to thinking about things like that and stuff, and we feel our already-wrinkled brow knotting into a frown. Wish we could always uncork a genial smile, like Jim Nugent and Earnie Bott can. Wish every body could. It would make this old planet a lot easier to live on. And there's Arthur Erickson. Art is one of the local's best smilers. When you see his trim figure and jaunty cigar approaching, you don't brace yourself for an earful of woe. You know you're not going to hear what a reaming he got on the last job, nor that he's two months behind on the car. Art isn't like that. He'll have something pleasant to say, like how well you're looking, or how much he enjoyed your letter in the JOURNAL. Being pleasant seems to be an easy trick, once you get the hang of it. And it helps a lot.

The Kansas City delegation who attended the picnic given by L. U. No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill., on August 25 were: Mont Silvey, Frank McIntire, Jimmy Cowan

and your reporter. The members of the local at the far end of the Eads Bridge are always cordial, but catch them at a picnic, in holiday mood, and they'll make visiting Brothers feel as welcome as rich uncles at a family reunion.

We'd like to tell you about the swell time we had and all the folks we met, but we leave it to Jim Altie, president and press secretary of L. U. No. 309. We charged him with neglect of duty in not having a letter in the JOURNAL each month, and he promised to do better. He said he hadn't had time to write, being busy with this and that.

We suspect it's mostly that.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Notwithstanding the fact that we were all born free and equal, laws were made to confine our human emotions and also defining our moral divinity and civil guidance in the world of error, which were based on the spirit of services' reward, justice and mercy.

Liberty, justice and peace, and equality under the one law are fundamentals of democracy and human welfare that must not be delegated in representative governmental exercise without the consent of the governed. Although we should realize that human experience has taught that a little bit of our personal rights and sacred liberties should be conceded in civil pursuit for the common good of all in the form of relative liberty, restrictions reasonably justified and with the right of recall or affirmation make it possible to adapt to the growing changing conditions of life. We know that when we come to the light of approach in the crossroads of public traffic and human welfare we should recognize the signal and abide accordingly for the common good of all.

This same principle should apply in national emergency and to everything in the merry-go-round of life entailing human welfare, civil and social enlightenment, inspiring general progress and public benefaction. Furthermore, we should always remember that our individual and collective liberties stop when they interfere with the sacred rights of others, or national welfare. Based on ethical reasoning and due process of law, labor should stand firm on the principle of peace time volunteer military enlistments, likewise no peace time conscription, or compulsory military training because union labor, like everything else that is free, can only thrive and prosper when a democracy exists in vigor and discretion. Our motto should be, no military compulsion or dictatorship. We must be on the alert and safeguard our democracy and constitutional well-being within as well as without.

Locally: There is not much change in our local business and industrial situation here since my last month's letter to the JOURNAL, except to say that work seems to have slackened and some of our boys are not doing much on the wage line. We don't seem to get any big jobs of late. Some of the boys are conscientiously carrying their tools from one place to the other and seem to be getting leg-weary doing it.

Our local held its annual clam bake and field day out on the Wilkes-Barre mountain along the old Hazleton Road and all was well on that day, of course I am not speaking for or about the day after. It was on July 27, last, which was a nice day and a very elaborate affair of full and plenty of everything good to make up a splendid gladiation. All who attended seemed to have enjoyed it immensely. Among the out-of-town Brothers, Jimmy Johnston rolled up

244 miles from Washington, D. C., to attend. Toney Boaron of our local and T. R. Yearick of Local No. 607, of Shamokin, Pa., both of them are working on the Bucknell College new engineering additional building job, were on hand. Jack King and George Fleming, both of Pittston, were there in fine style. Brothers Freddy Brown and Joe Malloy were the business managers. They surely know their stuff. They hired a professional bartender to pass out the suds. Brother Jim Piatt, and other local caterers, served the food stuffs in magnificent style and in full and plenty. All the way through it was great. I, myself, certainly liked it.

I received a letter from Brother Shappie dated July 26, last; he surely writes a nice letter and as well I like to read his articles in the JOURNAL.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

"Be and not seem."

On Saturday, August 17, Local No. B-212 gave its annual picnic and it was a fine affair. We were given a real break in the weather by Mother Nature as we couldn't have asked for a better day. The entire membership gives a sincere vote of thanks to the entertainment committee too numerous to mention except the chairman of the day, George Schwoeppe, who handled things like a champion. Games for children of all ages, with cash awards to the winners, were enjoyed in the afternoon. Major prizes were awarded every hour, and we really had prizes worth winning. Our sincere thanks to all our local contractors for their fine contribution of articles for our prizes. Around 7 p. m. we had a grand assembly in the dance hall for a prize waltz. All the golden suds one could ask for was on tap as well as a goodly supply of ice cream, soft

drinks, sandwiches, etc. And now as the picnic was all we hoped it would be I shall turn to other matters. Our business representative Harry Williams spent the week ending August 24 at a state convention held at the famous Breakers Hotel at Cedar Point, Ohio. Harry is a very well-liked gentleman; plus a real go-getter.

We have the extreme pleasure to state that the new \$32,000,000 airplane factory which is part of the \$92,000,000 government allotment to the Wright people for airplane factories, has been started locally. It is located in Lockland, a suburb of Cincinnati. It is a very large project covering several acres of land. Naturally we are all enthused over this enterprise.

The past week saw the R. K. O. people open another new theatre in Cincinnati. The Grand, a new theatre built on the site of the old Grand Opera House, which incidentally was a very old house and one that was steeped deep in the rich traditions of

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N6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W2GIC	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W4VX	Jimmy Walker	Columbus, Ga.
N6SM	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W2GIY	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W5ASD	Frank A. Finger	Smithville, Tenn.
W1AGI	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W2HFI	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W5BZL	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W1BCP	John F. Casey	Dover, N. H.	W2HQW	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5BZX	Edwin E. Spurr	El Reno, Okla.
W1BDA	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W2HUC	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W5CAP	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W1BFQ	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W2HZX	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5DRZ	Bill Atkinson	North Little Rock, Ark.
W1BLU	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W2IOR	King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5EKL	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BME	Warren F. Stevens	Malden, Mass.	W2IPR	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W5EXY	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BQN	Edward L. Philbrick	Medford, Mass.	W2IPY	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W5EYG	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BRT	Arthur S. Winslow	Dover, N. H.	W2ISC	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGC	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BSD	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W2IYX	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGF	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W2JEL	Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W5FGQ	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W2JFS	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W5GFI	Robert E. Barr	Spring Hill, La.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W2KCZ	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5GTQ	O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
W1DOH	K. A. Gennett	Malden, Mass.	W2KWC	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5H2W	Erwin W. Reininger	New Braunfels, Texas
W1EIV	Laurea J. Moreau	Dover, N. H.	W2LGE	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W5ON	L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
W1FHH	Ken V. Curtis	Lynn, Mass.	W2LLK	Al J. Soback	Albany, N. Y.	W6ANR	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W1FIV	Lewis R. Collins	Portland, Maine	W2MEA	Steve R. Lucas, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	W6ASZ	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W2MPJ	Frank Cizek, Jr.	New York City	W6BRM	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W2MFS	James E. Johnston	New York City	W6DDP	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	Chicopee, Mass.	W3FSI	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W6DKS	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W1HX	Norman H. Young	Everett, Mass.	W3HOH	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6EDR	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W1IK	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W3HPX	K. Kingsbury, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6EHZ	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W1INP	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W3HTJ	Frank Buyasak	Trenton, N. J.	W6EV	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W1IQ	William H. Rule	Arlington, Mass.	W3JB	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W6FJ	Stuart Dalton	Hollywood, Calif.
W1ISJ	Warren A. Hamilton	So. Portland, Maine	W4AAQ	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W6GBJ	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W1IUA	Curtis B. Plummer	Portland, Maine	W4AJY	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W6GFI	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1IYT	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W4AWP	Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1JWL	Lorenzo J. Fiore	So. Norwalk, Conn.	W4BEB	Thomas H. Todd	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	W6IH	James Ruggles	Hollywood, Calif.
W1KAC	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W4BMF	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JDN	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W1KCH	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W4BOE	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JHF	H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W1KJN	Martin E. Keane	Boston, Mass.	W4BSQ	S. L. Hicks	Charlotte, N. C.	W6JP	Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
W1LBH	Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W4BTT	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JVK	Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W1LNR	Martin W. Joyce	W. Roxbury, Mass.	W4CBF	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W6JWR	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1LUP	Robert Dettart	Malden, Mass.	W4CBJ	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W6LFU	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
W1PP	George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W4CHB	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W1QN	John D. Buttrick	Reading, Mass.	W4CJZ	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W6NAV	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W1RC	Ralph Cowie	Arlington, Mass.	W4CYL	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W6OBI	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W1TE	Kenneth B. Woodbury	Portland, Maine	W4DGS	James F. Thompson	Montgomery, Ala.	W6OHR	W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W2AMB	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W4DLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W6OPQ	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W2ASI	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W4DQM	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.	Durham, N. C.	W6ORX	L. P. Root	Phoenix, Ariz.
W2AYI	Stephen Mankowski	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4EQM	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.	W6PTF	Charles M. Sheetz	Fresno, Calif.
W2BFL	Anthony J. Samaliois	Elizabeth, N. J.	W4ELQ	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.	W6QEK	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
W2BQB	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W4EVI	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.	W6RH	Bill Overstreet	San Francisco, Calif.
W2CAD	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W4FKN	Russell A. Law	Atlanta, Ga.	W7AG	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
W2DOO	George T. Siegel	Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.	W4FTP	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AMX	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.
W2DXK	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4GOU	H. D. Carl	Birmingham, Ala.	W7ATY	A. H. Thibodo	Portland, Oreg.
W2EYR	John J. Jankowski	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.	W4GUI	J. Dandelake	Jacksonville, Fla.	W7AYM	Robt. A. Ferguson	Seattle, Wash.
W2GAM	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W4JY	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BHB	Olaf Thompson	Glendive, Mont.
			W4LO	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BHW	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
			W4NY	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.	W7BWK	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.
			W4SE	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.			
			W4UV	Julius C. Vessels	Chattanooga, Tenn.			

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

the theatre of yesteryear. Many a notable actor or actress of the past has given stellar performances from the old Grand stage. And now for our sports section. In the elimination series the I. B. E. W. team, up to this writing have won two games and lost one; and that one really was a ball game. The team that defeated us, 2-1, was the local plumbers outfit; they secured exactly three hits but one was a "Going, going, gone" (with apologies to Harry Hartman) sock; so that home-run was enough.

And now as our Labor Day week end approaches and draws our summer to a close, to all members of the Brotherhood, enjoy the holiday, but if you are driving be careful and watch out for children as you go along. 'Till another issue reaches out and connects us all together across the miles, Au revoir.

Local No. B-212, through our representative Harry Williams wishes to thank Chester Murray and the Akron local for their fine

treatment of the Cincinnati men while working in Akron. It was appreciated and will be remembered by us.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Editor:

Seven hundred and twenty-five members, employers and friends embarked on S. S. Lady Cecilia Saturday, August 3, for Sechart on the first annual picnic sponsored by L. U. No. 213. All cares and troubles of life were left and forgotten at 9 a. m. by this huge crowd when they were comfortably aboard. The shrill blasts of the whistle warned them that a two and one-half hour trip of scenic sailing and a full day of fun and pleasure for old and young alike had begun. It was immediately proven that the entire personnel of this huge crowd was bent on making this day as fine a day of fun and friendship

as was ever enjoyed under the clear and sunny sky that we were so blessed with throughout the day. The orchestra started the dance hall moving in that rhythm that reigned supreme. Ice cream and knickknacks were served to all at 10:30. Arriving at 11:30 we all disembarked and marched in orderly fashion to the tables where a very fine and wholesome lunch had been prepared by caterers, a huge undertaking but thoroughly successful in appeasing the huge appetites of a huge crowd.

We then moved to the sports ground at I. K. where a long list of events was keenly contested. Brother Frank Parker, our vice president here, took over the microphone and was a real Leo Nickelson. First, a novelty race for men, running 75 yards barefooted to a pile of shoes, finding their own shoes, putting them on, lacing them, and returning to starting point. Winner, J. C. McBicker; second, W. Wott. Ladies egg race, first, Ina Whorton; second, Dollie Smith. Other races,

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W7BZF Geo. A. Freeman Seattle, Wash.
W7CP A. H. Barnard Portland, Oreg.
W7CPY R. Rex Roberts Glendive, Mont.
W7CT Les Crouter Butte, Mont.
W7DES Floyd Wickencamp Casper, Wyo.
W7DHK H. L. Bennett Ashland, Oreg.
W7DJP Mark Nichols Casper, Wyo.
W7DXQ Al Eckes Miles City, Mont.
W7DXZ Frank C. Pratt Tacoma, Wash.
W7EAF L. H. Klahn Portland, Oreg.
W7ELF Frank Potter Seattle, Wash.
W7EQM Albert W. Beck Big Sandy, Mont.
W7FBI Kenneth O. Snyder Renton, Wash.
W7FD Otto Johnson Seattle, Wash.
W7FGS C. A. Gray Walla Walla, Wash.
W7FGZ Walter Partlow Great Falls, Mont.
W7FL Geoffrey A. Woodhouse Wolf Creek, Mont.
W7FMG F. E. Parker Seattle, Wash.
W7FWB J. Howard Smith Wenatchee, Wash.
W7GG Geo. D. Crockett, Sr. Milwaukie, Oreg.
W7GHG Tom Reid Rockport, Wash.
W7II Sumner W. Ostrum Milwaukie, Oreg.
W7JE C. E. Anderson Portland, Oreg.
W7NS Fred J. Follett Tacoma, Wash.
W7RX Nick Foster Seattle, Wash.
W7SQ James E. Williss Dieringer, Wash.
W7UL C. M. Carlquist Portland, Oreg.
W7WH O. R. Anderson Portland, Oreg.
W7ZF G. E. Foster Portland, Oreg.
W8ABO Vaughn E. Seeds Columbus, Ohio
W8ACB Raymond Jelinek Detroit, Mich.
W8APU Douglas E. Church Syracuse, N. Y.
W8AVL E. W. Watton Rochester, N. Y.
W8BQC Cecil Armstrong Toledo, Ohio
W8BRK Howard G. Wacker Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8DHQ Harold C. Whitford Hornell, N. Y.
W8DI E. E. Hertz Cleveland, Ohio
W8DME Charles J. Heiser Auburn, N. Y.
W8DV Philip Bloom Toledo, Ohio
W8EDR W. O. Beck Toledo, Ohio
W8FAP William O. Rankin Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8GHX H. E. Owen Angola, N. Y.
W8GJQ Edward Goon Toledo, Ohio
W8IYL Bruce Ganoung Olean, N. Y.
W8KB Wallace H. Collins Clio, Mich.
W8LHU H. W. Walker Akron, Ohio
W8LJX T. E. Bobbitt Huntington, W. Va.
W8LMF W. A. Stevenson Chateaugay, N. Y.
W8LQT J. H. Melvin Rochester, N. Y.
W8MUD C. R. Kantenwein Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8NV George Lister Cleveland, Ohio
W8OCV Fred Lyle Lakewood, Ohio
W8ODX Archie Williams Toledo, Ohio
W8OVR Fred M. Dickinson Lima, Ohio

W8PGQ Wilson Norris Athens, Ohio
W8PKR J. W. Hamill Cleveland, Ohio
W8QVE Charles L. Kirch Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8QZN Carl W. Bieber Buffalo, N. Y.
W8RB William Stringfellow Toledo, Ohio
W8RHR William M. Gamble Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8RUJ Charles B. Sproull Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8SKO W. O. Beck Luna Pier, Mich.
W8SXU George E. Oden Wauseon, Ohio
W9AET Paul Luecke Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9ANE Louis Steiner Wisconsin Dells, Wis.
W9ASW J. Oigard St. Paul, Minn.
W9ATH Robert Perkins Chicago, Ill.
W9AVG C. E. Boardman Kenosha, Wis.
W9AVP Walter E. Phillips Chicago, Ill.
W9BBU Everett D. Blackman Elgin, Ill.
W9BFA Leonard Gunderson Elmwood Park, Ill.
W9BLR Leo Stafford Springfield, Mo.
W9BTA Wm. E. Barrett Sheboygan, Wis.
W9BXG F. N. Reichenacker Kansas City, Kans.
W9CCH Allan H. Story Chicago, Ill.
W9CCK John J. Noonan Chicago, Ill.
W9CUB J. C. McCowen Des Moines, Iowa
W9DBY Kenneth G. Alley Marion, Ill.
W9DJE Stanley Fisher Racine, Wis.
W9DLH James C. Mathney Elgin, Ill.
W9DMZ Clarence Kraus Kansas City, Kans.
W9DRN H. J. Swanson Twin Lakes, Wis.
W9EOF James A. Turner Elgin, Ill.
W9FDC E. A. Peavey Des Moines, Iowa
W9FGN T. W. Wigton Aurora, Ill.
W9FJ Charles Grover Chicago, Ill.
W9FOJ Roy C. Eastman East St. Louis, Ill.
W9FTT I. D. Burkhardt Kokomo, Ind.
W9GEW Manfred C. Johnson Hibbing, Minn.
W9GGG Edward W. Chavoen Chicago, Ill.
W9GKV E. V. Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9GTI Verne Plateau Chicago, Ill.
W9GVY E. O. Schuman Chicago, Ill.
W9GWZ H. A. Leslie Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W9HCW Wm. Clark Webster Wichita, Kans.
W9HKF Robert B. Kuehn St. Paul, Minn.
W9IDG Victor Hoffman Sheboygan, Wis.
W9IOS Robert Gifford Bois D'Arc, Mo.
W9IQ Walter Meyers Desplaines, Ill.
W9IUJ Arthur A. Avery Elmhurst, Ill.
W9IWY W. H. Woodard Chicago, Ill.
W9IZM Gordon Davidson Racine, Wis.
W9JAO Fred Diedrick Springfield, Mo.
W9JPI F. N. Stephenson Waterloo, Iowa
W9JWF Paul J. Shock St. Louis, Mo.
W9JZH C. E. Johnson Des Moines, Iowa
W9KPC Celeste Giarrante Joliet, Ill.
W9LAV Wayne Clay Springfield, Mo.

W9LDJ Orvin Simpson Springfield, Mo.
W9MAP Ernest Storer Rockford, Ill.
W9MCH James A. Umbarger Kokomo, Ind.
W9MEL Harold S. (Mel) Hart Chicago, Ill.
W9MMP Harry Probst Chicago, Ill.
W9MZS J. Lester Paulsen Chicago, Ill.
W9NDA Paul L. Edwards Alton, Ill.
W9NHC John C. Sorenson Chicago, Ill.
W9NN Robert E. Baird Oak Park, Ill.
W9NYD Elmer Zitzman Roxana, Ill.
W9OUT Herbert Gerend Kaukauna, Wis.
W9PD Ray Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9PEM Harry Barton Villa Park, Ill.
W9PFH Wilfred T. Simonsen Racine, Wis.
W9PHQ Henry Golden Racine, Wis.
W9PNH Frank Riggs Rockford, Ill.
W9PRE Vincent Dolva Mandan, N. Dak.
W9QC F. L. Dechant Racine, Wis.
W9QJ Larry Leith Chicago, Ill.
W9RBM Ernest O. Bertrand Kansas City, Mo.
W9RRX Bob J. Adair Midlothian, Ill.
W9RV John Gause Chicago, Ill.
W9RYF S. V. Jennings New Albany, Ind.
W9S Frank Smith Waterloo, Iowa
W9SLS Herbert Beltz Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9SMF Albert H. Waters Alton, Ill.
W9SOO Harry V. Eyring Kansas City, Mo.
W9TBM Raymond Eversole Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9TP Maynard Marquardt Northbrook, Ill.
W9UEL John P. Harrison Pueblo, Colo.
W9UKV Maynard Faith Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9UPV Milton Placko Chicago, Ill.
W9URV S. F. Johnson Chicago, Ill.
W9VBQ Oscar H. Baker Lawrence, Kans.
W9VLM Harold Fleshman St. Joseph, Mo.
W9VUG R. E. Christopherson Bismarck, N. Dak.
W9VXM J. F. Sheneman Somerset, Ky.
W9WEA Clyde J. White Chicago, Ill.
W9WNF Myron E. Earl Chicago, Ill.
W9YHV Vernon Little DuQuoin, Ill.
W9YKT Richard J. Ikeman Pueblo, Colo.
W9YMF A. G. Roberts Chicago, Ill.
W9YMI Leon J. Schinkten Chicago, Ill.
W9YRB Melvin J. Weihman Aurora, Ill.
W9YWT Garnet J. Grayson Chicago, Ill.
W9ZHQ Raymond E. McNulty Chicago, Ill.
W9ZYP E. H. Dvorachek Belleville, Ill.
Canada
VE3AHZ Thomas Yates Beavertams, Ont.
VE3GK Sid Burnett Toronto, Ont.
VE4ABM E. K. Watson Lethbridge, Alta.
VE4RQ J. W. Hallett Calgary, Alta.
VE4SA R. G. Sutfin Calgary, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

boys six years and under, first, Gilbert Sawye; second, Joe Buss. Girls six years and under, first, Shirley Harrison; second, Mary Donley. Boys, 10 years and under, first, Donald Gleig; second, Wallas Williams. Girls 10 and under, first, Greta Hastie; second, Miss Sonier. Ladies flat race, first, Peggy Picken; second, Miss McLellen. Mens flat race, first, Russel Bush; second D. Elkins. Boys, 11 to 14, first, Jack Russell; second, Alfred Henshaw. Girls 11 to 14, first, Lilly Cummings; second, Catholine Nesbit. Employers race, first, J. Carmichel; second, C. E. Langley. Boys six to eight, first, Alex Campbell; second, Gilbert Sonier. Girls six to eight, first, Dordia Wills; second, Beverly Doherty. Men's race, 40 or over, first, J. Asbury; second, A. McInnes. Ladies race, 40 or over, first, Mrs. J. Asbury; second, Mrs. Campbell.

Moving to the beach for our water sports we all witnessed a fine display in the art of swimming and the seals of our waters had little on the contestants. Boys to 14 years, first, George Ross; second, Tom Dick. Girls to 14 years, first, Betty Plantic; second, B. Mellman. Ladies' open, first, Betty Plantic; second, K. Campbell. Men's open, first, B. Kilpatrick; second, P. B. Lundy. Boys to 10 years, first, Bill Drinkwater; second, George Tolhurst, Jr. Girls to 10 years, first, F. Asbury; second, Bettie Cook.

Returning to the ground where soft ball was of a high class and tug of war between linemen and operators. Linemen proving their strength. Returning to the dinner table where a turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served, our guest speaker at our dinner hour being Brother J. C. Petersen, president of L. U. No. 77, of Seattle, who was accompanied from Seattle local by Brothers Fred Tucker and Ray Cooley, executive board members. And we wish to express our sincere thanks for the instructive talk rendered by Brother Petersen and appreciate greatly having these Brothers with us as well as a few of the Brothers from our sister Local No. 230, of Victoria. Several blasts from the whistle of the boat was sounded before the crowd moved aboard for our return journey and the spirit of the crowd was at high pitch and dancing and sing song was the order of the two and one-half hours journey back to the city. All regretting the day so short. And here is hoping that the same friendly spirit will continue among our members, our families, our employers and our friends who joined us on this our first day of play sponsored by L. U. No. 213, will continue until we meet on another gala day one year hence.

F. LOONEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Toledo is once more practically back to normal after four days hilarity, as the state convention of the American Legion was held here during the last week of August. Thirty thousand registered delegates were present and twice that number participated in the largest parade of its kind ever held here. Those were the veterans of wars, but in the first week in September Toledo will see another parade that will be greater in number and will be sponsored by a cause more important to the worker, for in this parade not only veterans but labor's recruits will rally around their flag.

While they may not be rigged out in bright silks and be equipped with shiny bugles and drums, and perhaps not so militant in their steps, their purpose in parading is the same reason that brought about that other parade, that is to celebrate a victory over an enemy whose sole intent was to enslave us. One victory was won in the battlefields of Europe

Notice

We wish to notify all Brothers who are coming to the Canal Zone to work, either for the government or for contractors, that they are requested to bring their travelling cards with them. There have been many cases of Brothers coming here without the knowledge that there is a representative organization of the I. B. E. W. here on the Isthmus of Panama.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES BROWN,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 677, I. B. E. W.

where shot and shell were employed to slay our American workers, the other was won here in America with the aid of the ballot box and the application blank. One battle was fought to insure England the right to control the seas; the other was fought to assure the American worker the right of free speech, and life, liberty and happiness.

Our first army, too, was attacked by shot and shell and gas bombs, but our persistence, our strength and our constant demand for the union label wore down our arch enemy, the Chamber of Commerce, to granting us the signed agreement with conditions above the old sweat-shop condition known as the open shop. So why shouldn't we laborers rally around our country's flag, the stars and stripes, and our own local colors on this Labor Day for our victory is as important to the worker as the 14-point treaty was to the nation in 1919, and by the ballot box we watch that the other side is not allowed to arm themselves to dictatorship over labor. But should that time ever come we will be prepared to meet the invasion of the Chamber of Commerce. We fought with Wilson, we starved with Hoover and we have worked with Roosevelt. War is a terrible thing; starvation in the land of plenty was an unforgivable thing. Work is a life-giving privilege which we all strive for, so if you will to work with Roosevelt, let your ballot work for you.

One of our old timers here passed away recently, Brother David Slattery, who has been ailing for some time but still was able up to the last day to be up and among the boys. He was taken rather suddenly. Brother Slattery was the holder of an old ticket here. While he was not able to work, with the help of his good wife he held his ticket and quite recently applied for and received the old age pension from our I. O. Please see obituary.

Our good friend Norman ("Shorty") Tefft recently, while on his vacation in Pennsylvania, was involved in an auto accident which injured all the members of his family and demolished his car. We thought not one of his family badly injured, and after being patched up they returned home and Shorty returned to work, but in the short period of a week

things weren't so good and Shorty was taken to a hospital and a "No Visitors" sign pasted on the door. Norman has always been the first to the bedside of any of us sick here and reversed conditions don't seem right, but the sawbones know best.

You have heard me speak of Torrence ("Knobby") Barrows. Well, a little over a year ago there was a ceremony that made him a husband. Knobby must like multiplication for "wooden-shoe" know it now, there are three in the family. Mother and son are doing well; the father is still running a high fever. This sort of thing has been going on for years, Knobby, and is not a new fad, so get that dominant look off your face and buy a box of cigars.

Norman Bishop is at home to his friends at 938 Bricker, after a few days' confinement in a local hospital due to slight burns received recently in contact with a primary. Norm is feeling well and should be back with us by the time this gets to press.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you one and all for your sincere kindness and sympathy shown me and my family during my recent bereavement due to the loss of my four-year old son, Bruce, who was stricken down suddenly by an auto while at play.

I want to congratulate our good friend and advisor, Daniel Tracy, upon his new appointment. With Brother Tracy it is simply another achievement. Our own generalissimo, Oliver Myers, was confined to a hospital for a few days due to a very bad case of long hours of worry and overwork. Were I a doctor I would prescribe a long and complete rest. This can be made possible only by the appointment of an assistant to take care of these worries while Oliver gets this well-earned and much-needed rest.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Well, folks, I am home again after much wandering, and find that when the cat's away the mice will play. The contractors sure take advantage of anything they think they won't get caught at. While I was in Flint I met some of the Brothers from East St. Louis and several other places, and they sure are all fine fellows. If the members of L. U. No. B-309 ask Pat Kweny he can tell them how he and I first met. I have written to several business managers and have received some nice letters from them. It is nearly like meeting them.

Here goes about our little local again. It was founded June 16, 1902. The only charter member left is E. F. Plunkett, a beloved member of our local, and a father to all. If I can get him to break loose with some information I will really have something to tell you folks. At the present time there are four members with over 20 years good standing. They are, Watt Gerst, our recording secretary and city inspector, Bart Rystra, Otis Giles, and the last (as he won't care), E. F. Plunkett, our treasurer and inspector in Muskegon Heights. There are several who would have 20 years standing if they hadn't slipped up on paying their dues, so fellows watch your dues and be sure to get them in on time.

I was favored with calls from Brother Ernest Mangan from L. U. No. 669, Springfield, Ohio, and Brother William Fredricks of L. U. No. 668, Fayette, Ind. I am always glad to hear from and see visiting Brothers, so if you come to Muskegon come and see me or call me.

I am writing the finish of this letter in Washington, D. C. I had the pleasure of meeting President Ed Brown and he is sure

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

\$9.00

one swell guy. Even if he has been a neighbor of ours I had never met him before. It is only a short canoe ride across Lake Michigan, as President Brown puts it, but in case the canoe leaks it is a mighty long swim.

Also had the pleasure of meeting the business manager of Washington Local No. 26, Brother Preller, and his assistant. Was treated grand by them also. Of course I made this trip to Washington to save three cents on this letter. It ought to please the members of this local who squawk about expenses. Brother Jim Carlson and I drove here and it has rained from the time we left home till we left here for home.

A rather strange thing happened to me here. When I was leaving President Brown's office I ran into Business Manager H. H. Hudson, of Louisville, Ky. I had written to him just a few days before and meeting him here is rather a coincidence. Wish him luck on his mission to Washington.

If some of the officers and members of various locals, including our own, would read up on their constitutions and execute their offices accordingly there would be more harmony in the locals, and if the members would attend the meetings they would know what is going on and also know what they were talking about when they get up on the floor. What a swell world this would be!

I think it is about time that the government of this country got busy and did something about the building of some airplanes. Congress adjourned to allow the members to go to the Republican convention when they should have been getting things threshed out. They should have one or two men to handle this matter instead of having 25 or 30 guys who don't know any more about it than I do. The trouble is everybody has to get their cut. If the manufacturer refuses to pay he doesn't get the contract even though his product is the best.

There is too much graft in this country. Even in this little town they have to make 100 per cent or no go. The Chamber of Commerce has petitioned Congress because this district was not included in the rearmament program for the building of factories. The only reason they have done this is because some of the varmints in it can seek some nice money for the old buildings they own and control. It isn't because they want to help labor.

At present there is a strike in progress at Bus Body here that has started its third month. The Manufacturers Association and Chamber of Commerce are backing it trying to break the union. Everyone is helping to keep it going because if they break this strike it means we will have trouble with every manufacturer and contractor.

J. E. ("TED") CREVIER,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

Greetings and salutations to our newly appointed international president, Brother Brown, member of Milwaukee Local Union No. 494. All good wishes for his continued success in his new appointment.

It is worthy to note the important place the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has in the industrial life of this great country of ours, when the President of the United States selects their president, Brother D. W. Tracy, to fill the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor. A position of most vital importance to the nation not only now, in these times of extra stress and strain, but also in normal times, when

the problem of unemployment must be solved and settled, by some means, on a permanent basis. This selection is our loss, but the country's gain.

Welcome to the new member of the I. B. E. W. in West Palm Beach, Local Union No. 1191, linemen of the Florida Power and Light Co., just recently granted a separate charter. Our business agent, Brother J. A. Harper, was given a word of appreciation by this new local for his help in securing their charter.

The executive board took action to bolster up our attendance at the regular meetings, by sending out a special notice to all members to be sure and attend the next regular meeting. This was well taken, and a good number turned out, then several members of the "board" gave the reasons for the notice, and cited the importance to the entire membership in attending all meetings and to serve on committees when asked. This is a good step as a starter and no doubt will be followed up by the joint working of committees on education.

Speaking of education, this seems to be the most discussed subject in our meetings. It was not so long ago that the training of the helpers or apprentices was left to a large extent up to the journeyman, and the experience of the helper was gathered by carefully watching his boss do the work, and trying to become a good imitator. Now we have free classes, for the special education of apprentices, in subjects adapted to their own requirements of the particular branch of the trade they are engaged in, but the instructors and the journeymen, who were deprived of this vocational training in their time are the most active and interested members of this work. The apprentices do not seem to take the classroom training very seriously, or attend the classes regularly. We have several committees on education and our examining board is also doing some fine work along this line.

Can you remember faces? Your scribe is not so good, either, but in the July issue of the WORKER, a face struck me with surprise; in a picture sent in by Local No. 25 of their workers on some job, right down in front center, as natural as life, was a picture of my old boss and friend of some 16 years ago. Matt. Burggraf. Kind of lost track of Matt. but am glad to see him looking so well and happy.

We had a very good report from both of our delegates who attended the last meeting of the Florida State Electrical Workers Association held at Orlando, Fla., August 4. Some of the subjects discussed and plans made for further study and disposition were: defense program projects; prevailing wage rates; state supervision of electrical inspection; state reinspection service, and cooperation between the locals of the state for their mutual benefit.

What becomes of our older members, especially those on the pension list? Let's not forget them. Will have something of interest of several of our older members next time.

Signs of the Times

Advising the use of "labor saving devices," and causing an unemployment situation with the "labor we are saving"!

BENJ. G. ROEBER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

After an absence of two months am again reporting for Local No. 333, of Portland, Maine.

The new agreement for the year ending May 1, 1941, has been signed between the local and the Cumberland County Power and Light Company. It included wage adjustments in some cases, hourly increases in other departments, namely line, underground and station repairs, and a week's vacation with pay for all with the exception of the railway department. The committee representing the union included President Philip T. Place, Vice President Frank Lynch and Brother Karl Hincks. Representing the utility company were Fred D. Gordon, vice president and general manager, George Haggas, assistant general manager. Although it was not all that the boys wanted it represented progress, and are the boys enjoying those vacations with pay? You guess!

Ray Parker was admitted to membership at our last meeting and this year finds our local union with the largest membership in its history. The local voted unanimously to pay the dues of any of its members entering military service during the present defense preparations, and an Americanization committee has been named to assist anyone who needs it in securing their citizenship papers and to report to the proper authorities on subversive activities. Also a new American flag has been purchased and will be prominently placed at every meeting.

The appointment of Dan Tracy to the Labor Department of the United States is an honor that he is well deserving of and we congratulate Dan for the sacrifice he has made for the cause of labor, and are pleased that he has not left the Brotherhood entirely and will remain as chairman of the executive council. We also note with great pride the sacrifice made by Brother Charlie Paulsen, former chairman of the board who will now serve us as secretary of the board. These sacrifices show us the spirit that dominates our Brotherhood and will long be remembered by the membership. To our new president, Brother Brown, the same loyalty that has been our privilege to render Dan Tracy is yours and we wish you every success.

The news that Representative Eddie Fessenden had resigned because of ill health was another shock and we hope that he will soon recover his health and once more take up his duties. Eddie is one of the original organizers of our local some 24 years ago and a warm place remains in our hearts for him. Local No. 567, our sister local of the inside men, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last month.

HORACE E. HOWE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting we had the pleasure of meeting our neighboring Local No. 728's affable business manager, "Jim" Gilbert, and Brother Byers, recording secretary and treasurer of L. U. No. 728. We were all pleased to have him and Brother Byers visit us and hope to have him again in the near future. Brother Gilbert gave an interesting talk on friendly relations between our locals and hoped we would continue to work in harmony. I was very glad to see him able to walk now without the aid of a cane, although he still has to wear soft shoes.

I mentioned to him on the aside about his good friend Bachie's good luck and he replied he was very glad to hear of it and also that he would write that long promised letter to Bachie.

We also had with us our good friend and Brother, Vice President Barker. Brother Barker gave a very interesting talk on conditions throughout his district and about

what electricians are expected to do and should do with this defense plan and where we will fit into the scheme of things.

I can report that our local has been honored by having two of its members elected to offices to the Central Labor Union. Brother Fred Henning was elected to the president's chair and Brother D. D. Tomkinson, former president of L. U. No. 349, was elected treasurer. Both able men and well qualified to represent labor. Good luck to both of them.

Next Monday week, we expect to have one of the best Labor Day parades we have had yet. The electricians will march dressed in white shoes, trousers, shirt, black tie, and one-third of them will wear red caps, one-third white caps and one-third blue caps. In this way and in other ways, such as carrying banners and placards we will attempt to show the public our Americanism and consciousness of the changing world conditions and the part we will play towards keeping our good old U. S. A. intact for posterity.

Our section in the parade will be led by the bugle, fife and drum corps of the Harvey Seeds Post, American Legion.

On our political front our well known Brother "Sid" Mew will shortly begin his campaign for county commissioner. Brothers, you are hereby instructed as one union man to another, go out and work for the election of Brother Sid Mew and tell all your friends to vote for him for we want him to be on the Board of County Commissioners, not only as a member of Local No. 349, but as a hard working friend of all union labor and of course to show one present incumbent of the board that union labor does mean something in Miami in spite of what he thinks about it. So don't forget, let's go to bat for Brother Sid Mew for county commissioner.

Brother Bitner, our president and chairman of the executive board, and the entire executive board are really working hard since their induction into office and I believe it will help lighten the load that is piled on our hardworking business manager, Fred Hatcher. Stick to it, Brothers, and it won't be long before the long tails will be scurrying out of town.

BENJ. MARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

During the negotiation of the last agreement, the cry was raised that a small local could not expect to secure a six-hour day. Strange to say, instead of the contractors raising this objection, it was some of our own Brothers. These members opposed the six-hour day by saying that the six hours was all right for locals like B-3 in a large city but for us the conditions did not warrant a shorter work week. However, over the objections the agreement was put into effect, being signed by every one of our fair contractors, going into effect July 1. Strange to say some of the first to profit by the new agreement were some of the objectors. Today after two months of the six-hour day, conditions have improved considerably, practically all the members are working, although some are finishing jobs started prior to the new agreement, there have been no complaints from the employers and should be none from the employee, unless some of them want to go backward.

What I have attempted to show is that the six-hour day is the practical solution for unemployment. Today in this country we still have millions of unemployed, even though there is talk of scarcity in the ranks of me-

chanics, with training schools being set up to turn out new skilled workers in some 90 days. This method of making new mechanics is just an attempt of unscrupulous industries to secure cheap labor, as these 90-day skilled workers are willing to work for wages far below the prevailing scale and probably will not be worth much more. There also are or will be attempts to lengthen the hours of labor in the present emergency, in spite of the millions without gainful employment. Does this seem logical? What is the solution? I would say that the hours throughout industry should be shortened to six hours per day, 30-hour week, with more men being employed, drawn from the ranks of idle workers. Then if it is necessary to work in excess of six hours per day to keep up production, a second, third or even fourth shift should be inaugurated. Doesn't it seem more logical that the present unemployed mechanics be given a chance at employment before we make new electricians and sheet-metal workers, out of soda clerks and piano tuners, or work the present employed 12 to 24 hours per day?

There is a saying that out of all evil there must come some good, well out of the evil of unemployment, has come the six-hour day. It has been proven that this is the only means toward the end of relieving widespread unemployment. Also it has been proven that the small locals may also profit by shorter hours of labor. Therefore I hope that all the locals in the Brotherhood attempt to bring about this reform. It can be done, Brothers, as we here in Rockland County, N. Y., have proven.

At the present time the Draft Bill is being debated in the Senate; while this may not meet with the approval of all of us, it is my own personal opinion that compulsory military training is the most fair means that can be devised for our national defense. To rely on voluntary enlistments to build up our army not only is uncertain, but also draws from one class of our population, the unemployed. If the draft is impartially administered, the rich man's son has to serve along with the unemployed laborer and the farm boy.

However, there is also the problem of supplying this army we are to train with equipment. At the war games held in upper New York state recently, the equipment of the men was pitiful to behold, trucks labeled tanks, gas pipes used for guns. It must have taken some of the men back to their childhood days when they played soldier, with paper hats and wooden swords and guns. Our regular army, should they have to go into action today, could accomplish very little against an invader equipped for modern warfare. Stove pipe guns and trucks, together with obsolete Springfields of 1917 origin would be useless against mechanized invaders. What is holding up the equipment for our present army? To say nothing of the contemplated 500,000 to a million additional we are to place in the field?

At the close of the last World War we were sending divisions to France without any equipment whatever, some did not even have rifles, and were told that they were to be supplied by the British or French. All this

was going on two years after we had declared war. Is the same thing going to repeat itself today? If some of the red tape were eliminated and the various industries would cooperate with this defense program, then we might be able to place in the field a well equipped, highly trained, army, which is our best assurance against aggression. No longer are wars to be won by mass man power. The battles of Flanders and France proved this. The well equipped mechanized force with superior equipment and mechanized units who are specialists in their tactics are the ones to be feared. As yet they have not been stopped and will not be stopped until they are opposed by a force with superior equipment and more highly trained in its use. We in America must resolve that the mistakes of 1917 will not be made again. We must learn by the disastrous defeat of the French nation.

For many years now foreign agitators have found America fertile soil for subversive propaganda. Hiding under the protection of the constitutional rights guaranteed to every American, so-called bunds and communist organizations have attacked the very life blood of our American form of government. As I said the tragedy of France must not be reenacted here. While we are preparing our nation for a national emergency, we must not overlook the enemy within our country—an enemy more deadly than any military force of a foreign aggressor. This is a problem to be faced, not only by the governmental agencies, but also by every loyal American. We must sift the chaff from the grain and move forward united together by our faith in Democratic ideals.

The brunt of our defense program must be borne by the skilled mechanics. For every man in the field, there must be five at home. Industry and capital must work together with harmony. Already many of the difficulties which faced us in 1917 have been solved. Recent social reforms now insure that employer and employee will work together without the friction that existed at that time. When and if disputes do arise, existing agencies will with proper methods and necessary power be capable of coping with these difficulties. The measures adopted for peace will now serve us well in our attempt to prevent war. It has been said that there is no more ferocious a fighter than a peaceful man avenging himself against an aggressor. We here in America have cherished peace, while others prepared for war; we now have realized that our ideals are threatened by ignorant madmen and perverted sciences. With reluctance we have decided that tolerance and a harmonious social order cannot endure until a free and enlightened man is able to act for himself. We in America owe her much for her benefits to us in time of peace; now in the face of a national emergency America calls us. Organized labor will answer that call.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

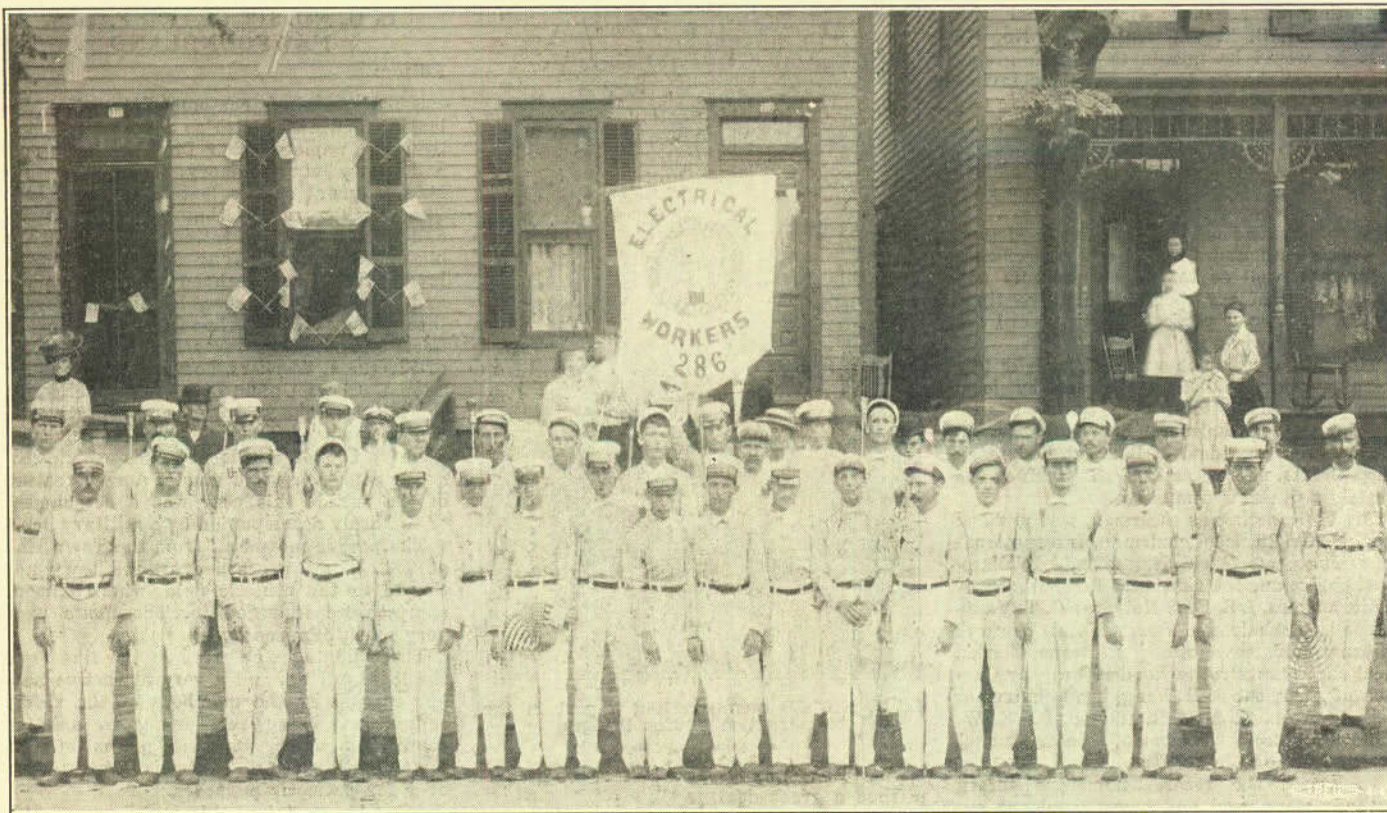
I am enclosing a picture taken on Labor Day, 1902, of the members of Local No. 286, and I would appreciate you putting this picture in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, but kindly return picture to Local No. 369 as I wish to keep it for our records.

The members in the front row from left to right, George Scharf, F. Welch, E. Walts, H. Loesch, J. Plaiss, F. Herthel, Robert Hill, A. Welch, Earl Elliott, J. Siegle, J. Elliott, E. Allis, J. M. Merker, E. Lindeman, George Robinson, Charles Millholland and G. Crumbo.



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How they celebrated Labor Day 'way back in 1902. Members of L. U. 286 gather with their banner for the parade. Most of these Brothers carry wands tipped with electric light bulbs. L. U. No. 286 had a jurisdiction over New Albany, Jeffersonville and Southern Indiana, which after this old local was dissolved, has been taken over by L. U. No. 369.

Back row, left to right: James Morrison, Sam Smith, E. S. Tether, W. Long, C. Mitchell, Henry Siegle, P. Barker, J. Barker, A. Wolford, F. Zeller, O. Gultiz, S. Clark, E. Brown, O. Bill, W. Duggins, John Ulmer, Jacob Ulmer, Sutherland.

Quite a number of these men are members of Local No. 9 and are employed by the Public Service Co., of Indiana. Brother Tether is a member of Local No. 369 and Brother Millholland's son, C. C. Millholland, is a member of Local No. 369.

Local 286 has been dissolved for a number of years and their jurisdiction which was over New Albany, Jeffersonville and Southern Indiana has been taken over by Local No. 369. Local No. 369 has approximately 85 per cent of this territory organized, and the meetings of this branch of Local No. 369 are held the second Wednesday of each month in New Albany.

J. J. HUDSON,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 475, PADUCAH, KY.

Editor:

Forty-five hundred people, consisting of employees of the Illinois Central Railroad locomotive machine and erecting shop of Paducah, Ky., their families and guests, gathered at Carson Park in that city on July 27 for an all-day picnic given by the management of the railroad to the employees as an expression of their appreciation for a most remarkable safety performance achieved by this shop.

On July 10, this shop with its 1,157 employees had operated one year without having one of their employees sustain an injury sufficient to incapacitate him more than 72 hours; or an injury necessitating a report

to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This 365-day period was equivalent to 2,326,098 man-hours.

The principal speakers for the occasion were J. L. Beven, president of the Illinois Central Railroad System, and J. F. McCreary, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Acting as master of ceremonies at the request of the employees of this plant, Manager of Personnel C. R. Young, of Chicago, introducing Mr. Beven said that the record made was the result of close coordination and cooperation of the employees under efficient leadership, together with the voluntary acceptance of the casualty prevention program on the part of the individual employee. He further stated that the initial factor in the advancement of this worthwhile campaign was the voluntary wearing of safety shoes by each employee in this large shop. On April 24, 1939, a safety shoe program was brought to a successful conclusion when each and every employee of his own free will was a wearer of safety shoes. As a result of this example, it was not long before the entire maintenance of equipment and the supply departments were also 100 per cent safety shoe wearers. In the words of Mr. Young, "Paducah Shop blazed the trail."

The large crowd listened attentively to President Beven pay tribute to the employees of this organization for being responsible for this accomplishment. "This record did not just happen," Mr. Beven declared, "The men gathered here worked for that record and they are entitled to be commended for having worked well." Mr. Beven said that he was gratified at the fact that the officers of the shop crafts cooperated in sponsoring the safety campaign. He characterized it as a sort of cooperation that lends dignity to labor leadership.

Representing the American Federation of Labor, with which the shop crafts are affiliated, Mr. McCreary expressed his appreciation to the local management for educating the employees in the benefits coming from safety activity and highly praised the local workmen for their contribution, which was exemplified by the fine spirit of cooperation and their interest taken in a campaign which had for its purpose the preservation of human life. He stressed the fact that the rules of safety had not been forced upon the employees without their consent but that they had been explained to the employees and their representatives with the result that the employees wanted to comply with the rules and the craft committees assisted in seeing that the rules were carried out.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor was unable to attend the celebration and expressed his regret, also saying,

"I am in full accord with the aims and purposes of your meeting. You and those associated with you in the promotion of a safety campaign have a most wonderful record. It seems well-nigh perfect. You are all to be congratulated and commended most highly for your achievement."

B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, wired as follows:

"Am in receipt of your very kind invitation to attend shop employees outing to be held in Paducah, Ky., Saturday, July 27, celebrating perfect safety first record for one year. I deeply regret my inability to accept due to previous commitments, however, I desire at this time to commend management and employees at Paducah on their perfect record in prevention of personal injuries. This I believe is outstanding example of results which can be obtained through union management cooperation."

Brother J. J. Duffy, international vice president I. B. E. W., wrote L. U. No. 475 that he would be unable to attend, giving his extreme thanks for its very kind invitation to be one of the principal speakers and asked to be remembered to the membership of L. U. No. 475.

Brother Daniel Thomas Cruse, general chairman of Electrical Workers, System Federation Number 99, wired:

"Please extend our best wishes to Messrs. Beven, Young and Christy and the officials present as well as to our constituents and assure them of our cooperation, to continue to try to have a perfect safety record for the electrical workers."

The campaign which was climaxed by this occasion was handled throughout by local shop craft committees, with the assistance of the general chairmen, headed by W. K. Wall, who is president of Paducah Federated Shop Crafts, as well as local chairman of the electrical workers' committee.

Mr. Wall, acting as chairman, was assisted by I. M. Griffin, local chairman, International Association of Machinists; C. L. Wallace, local chairman, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, I. S. B. & Helpers; C. T. Vantreesse, local chairman, Sheet Metal Workers International Association; J. Boone Clarke, local chairman, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; J. H. Long, local chairman, I. B. of S. E., F. & O., R. H. & S. L.; E. W. Hollowell, local chairman, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

To attain the record, numerous safety methods were used and every employee cooperated fully and it was only through the combined efforts of the shop organizations and the individual employees that this wonderful record was achieved.

In addition to those already mentioned: J. W. Tragnitz, general chairman, I. A. of M.; G. F. Ensminger, general chairman, I. B. of S. E., F. & O., R. H. & S. L.; Ross Franklin, general chairman, I. B. of B., D. F. & H.; W. M. Block, former general chairman, I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. & H.; W. D. Brown, former general chairman, S. M. W. I. A., attended the celebration.

Local Union No. 475, under the leadership of Brother P. D. Carnes, president, has been of late getting mighty good results in all of its endeavors and soon hopes to report a 100 per cent membership.

With best wishes to each of you, from all of us in L. U. No. 475.

H. R. HARRIS,
Recording Secretary.

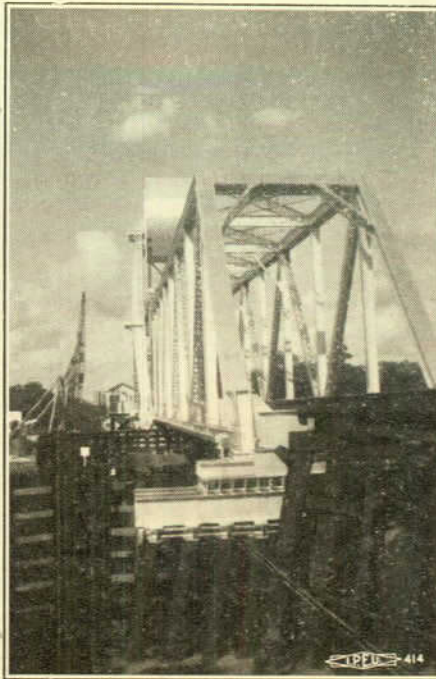
L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Editor:

I guess some of the Brothers over the country think 479 has sunk in the marshes because it's been so long since you have heard from us. But I am here to tell you we may be in the marshes, but we all wear cork shoes, so it would be pretty hard to sink us.

Just now the dog-gone politicians are so hot around here it nearly drives us "nertz." I am afraid we won't get our man in office, and if we don't you know what that means, another two years of "growing pains." Boys, I am glad to see Brother Tracy on the Labor Department. Am sure he is in a better position to help us fight our battle with the communist organizations that are floating around the country. Now for a little home news.

We are not doing so bad, we have just finished our negotiations for a two-year agreement with the contractors and I think we, with Brother Carl's help, did a pretty fair job after all, with the conditions that exist around Beaumont. We were "out"



L. U. No. 479 members had a part in the construction of this bridge.

about 10 days, by which I believe we accomplished a great deal.

We have just completed a very nice job here for the American Bridge Company. This bridge is the biggest of this kind, built for the Southern Pacific Railway to cross the Neches River. It is the longest single-leaf Bascule type structure in the world. It is electrically operated with two 40 horsepower motors, one for an auxiliary, and everybody was very much pleased with the electrical work. Of course that makes us feel better. That's enough about bridges. Let's talk about work.

Well, Brothers, work is off around here at the present time, so I would advise you to get in touch with this local before coming to Beaumont. There is no work here just now. About half of our members are working out of town at the present time, but the future looks some better. That's all, folks!

C. B. BOSTICK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Since our last communication the day looked forward to with so much enthusiasm by labor, namely Labor Day, has gone past and is now just a memory. The gala day was held as usual on the last Monday in July. The weather was all that could be desired, and the day's celebrations began with a big parade of the four labor unions—the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Local No. 63; the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Local No. 88; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 512, and the Shop Workers Union, Local No. 1. Following the labor unions were the representatives of the company's safety committee, accompanied by two of our local bands which rendered some very fine music. A new feature of the parade this year was a detachment of the army accompanied by a military band.

The parade moved off from the Town Hall at 9:30 a. m., proceeded around town and thence to the athletic field, where various sports were indulged in. The floats were very much admired by all.

Three floats in all were in the line from the local unions, and a very attractive banner carried by the members of the safety committee. This year, owing to existing conditions there were no prizes offered, instead all the net proceeds were turned over for patriotic purposes.

After the various field sports, games, etc., had ended, a boxing match was held in the skating rink, followed by a grand dance in the Town Hall at night which rounded out a very fine and enjoyable day.

All our Brothers are in good health, some of them at present enjoying a well-earned vacation, whilst others have just returned. The women's auxiliary is still going strong and looking forward to the coming fall and winter when we hope to pass an occasional social evening together.

RONALD GRIFFIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Nearing the close of July, work is swinging along at a good clip and we find all the



Canada's Labor Day, which comes in July, brought forth this battleship float, bristling with guns, as the contribution of L. U. No. 512

fellows making good time, both in and out of town. Work in the city having slackened, we are fortunate in having several good jobs in the surrounding vicinity. We feel that this will keep everyone busy until proposed work in Galveston gets under way.

While we are on this subject of work in this vicinity we are amazed at the floaters that drift down this way whenever there is any job of consequence going on. Do not mistake the writer in his meaning as to floaters and drifters, because any Brother holding an I. B. E. W. ticket is quite welcome to any surplus work that we may have when we issue the call. What is meant, though, is the fact that men drift in saying they have followed the trade from 10 to 20 years, yet they have not ever held a ticket in any local anywhere in the I. B. E. W. Some of them come with recommendations from business managers from other locals as far distant as the Central States. We don't want them and we believe no one else does, because they use the I. B. E. W. when they need it and indulge in undermining activities against it when they don't.

In one more month the organized labor movement will dedicate its new Labor Temple. This building is an achievement to be proud of, for the building of this shrine to labor was done without one penny being spent for wages during construction.

It is a building four stories high with the first floor being given for business establishments, the second for office space of various locals, the third floor for meeting halls and the fourth floor as an assembly hall with a seating capacity of approximately 800 persons. It is fireproof throughout.

We, the Electrical Workers, are indeed proud to have had a part as builders of this temple.

During the month of June L. U. No. 527 had its election of officers for a period of two years. We had a practical change of all officers. The officers to serve for the next two years are as follows:

Fred Bausnour, president; Ben Tuyillo, vice president; Vido L. Sucich, recording secretary; H. F. Jaekel, financial secretary; Fred Sexton, treasurer; St. John Croft, business manager.

Again on September 2, L. U. No. 527 will parade with all the affiliated locals of the A. F. of L. in Galveston and also as I have stated above, help dedicate the new Labor Temple.

Would like to give an invitation to any Brother or Sister who happens to be in this vicinity on that date. They will be welcome to attend.

Saying so-long until next month.

VIDO L. SUCICH,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

The start of fall and winter activities of this local finds us in a rather healthy condition with both railroads going full steam ahead and with every indication that as time goes on an even longer output will be the order of the day. With the war now hitting on all cylinders and the railroads destined to play such an important part in its prosecution, we can look forward to a period of prosperity which, although greatly appreciated, must not be considered a permanent picture, and we must take this opportunity to strengthen our organization to a point where we will be better able to withstand the strain which will be placed upon us when we find ourselves back to normal times again.

Since this local last appeared in the JOURNAL the St. Malo Shops of the C. N.

Railways have been turned over to the Quebec Arsenal for munitions manufacture, which resulted in the transfer of the employees of that shop and the railroad work formerly performed there to the C. N. Railway Pt. St. Charles Shops. This involved the transfer of 13 members of the I. B. E. W. Local No. 1118 of Quebec City to this local and we take this opportunity of welcoming them as members of Local No. 561 and trust that their association with us will be both a profit and pleasure to us all.

The taking over of the St. Malo Shops by our federal government is the first instance where our government has exercised the war-time powers in this direction.

Latest reports show that our soldier Brothers, Signalman Jim Cameron and Air-craftsman Bob Alexander, are now in England, and from all reports are thoroughly enjoying their part in the big scrap. Both these boys would appreciate hearing from any one of the boys and their addresses can be secured from the local officers.

Our latest membership drive has met with unusual success, with 25 members being brought in, which brings our membership close to double that of 1936 and practically all points are now close to 100 per cent organized, thanks to the efforts of our local committeemen at the various seniority points. There is, unfortunately, still the odd one who is satisfied to live off of his fellow worker, and as their type have no conscience to be appealed to, nothing short of a closed shop will ever line them up.

It is indeed a pleasure to report the heroic act of Brother Gordon McCreedy, a member of this local who, at the risk of losing his own life, saved a young man from drowning in the Ottawa River recently. Brother McCreedy was very modest about the affair and would have been successful in keeping his act a secret from the boys had not the local papers published an account of it, following which he was subjected to a deluge of hand shakes and back slaps, etc., from his shop mates.

Certain changes in the staff of the electrical department at the C. N. R. Montreal Shops resulted in Brother A. Dorion of this local being promoted to the supervisory staff of the department. The local is gratified at having one of its members chosen for the position and takes this opportunity of congratulating Brother Dorion.

There is still much to be accomplished to bring your organization on the Canadian Railways up to standard and now is the time to get them done. But they will never get done until the Brothers realize that they themselves have got to do them, and to do them requires regular attendance and an interest in your local unions. In other words, help yourself to better conditions by simply supporting your local union.

R. W. WORRAKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Was recently reading some very interesting items about the little brown men, meaning

the Japs. Did you know that the Japs are said to be the world's best gardeners, but Japanese gardens have no flowers in them. That the Japanese cherry tree is known the world over but that the Japanese cherry trees bear no cherries. The Japanese believe in expansion as far as it applies to territory but they dwarf the trees, shrubs and plants. That their funerals are very elaborate affairs but all the flowers at these funerals are made of paper. Their policemen carry no guns only a paper lantern. Their soldiers are the pride of their nation, but a Japanese soldier is not allowed to sleep in a Japanese hotel. We have 26 letters in our alphabet but if you want to read a Japanese paper you would first have to memorize 2,500 characters. What a job the scribe of the WORKER would have each time he wrote his bit. Do you think we would have as many letters each month or as many readers?

Local No. 332, of San Jose, called on Local No. 617 for some extra help on a rush job at the Army Air Base at Moffat Field. The scribe was one of the boys sent from L. U. No. 617. This job was on the Aeronautics Research Building which is designed to hold quite a number of planes for purposes not disclosed to us. It took a lot of "red tape" to get into the grounds and to work there. A special gate pass was put on the windshield of each car driven by anyone working there, and they also gave us a big button about two and one-half inches in diameter for our hat or cap. Each man was checked in at the gate and he must have his gate pass on his windshield and this big saucer on his hat. There were three soldiers at the gate and most of the time they knew those who had been working there for a few days but the "top sergeant" of the bunch was sure an important guy and whenever he was on duty he had to have a "look see" no matter how many times a man went past him. We were also checked out when leaving and when the job was done the big plate and the gate pass had to be returned.

By the looks of the August WORKER there may be an "Old Timers" reunion among the scribes. Local No. B-18 has called back to service my old "amigo," Brother J. E. Horne. I know that we will hear a lot from Brother J. E. for the next two years. Brother Horne is one of the old timers among the scribes of the WORKER and always used to have an interesting letter. He has in the past written a number of articles for the front section and we hope to see many more of them. Now if a few more of the "oldsters" like Bachie, The Copyist, and Dealy could come back as regulars it would be fine. Now don't misunderstand me, I am not finding any fault or complaining about the present writers as they are all doing a fine job but I just miss those who "used to was."

Brother Jack Crown, our business manager, and his good wife, were invited to attend the launching of the first ship that the Western Pipe and Steel Company put in the water. They also attended the dinner at the St. Francis Hotel given by the company after the launching. If Brother Crown is invited to many more of these affairs the local may have to buy him a "soup and fish." Boy, oh boy! I sure would like to see Jack dressed up in "tails."

The new working rules of Local No. 617 have had their second reading and we think that they are just about the best in the bay district.

A report has come in through the State Building Trades Council that there is a move on in Los Angeles to classify our work there and make a lower rate of pay for certain work. It looks like an attempt to try to break down conditions and eventually lower wages in all phases of our work. We

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

\$9.00

are not in favor of any such move and will fight against any attempt to put a thing of this kind over.

P. C. MacKay,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello everybody! Back again. The old Labor Day parade will soon be here. This local is doing its bit by getting 100 per cent representation in the parade. Those not attending will be fined \$5 flat, if they can not produce a doctor's certificate that they were sick. This, my friends, is a pattern for our lawmakers at Washington to follow. I'm sure we will have more sore feet than the \$5 imposed.

Reading other spots in the old magazine, I have noticed that other railroad locals are quite anxious to get the two weeks' vacation with pay. Well, I can say we do a good deal of discussing and cussing ourselves on this subject, when all of our friends around us are getting it.

It is rumored here that this company is about to purchase some 15 detail switch engines. We all hope that this is true. This will mean perhaps some hired help to maintain this electrical service.

Here's to a vacation with pay.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

It has been our good fortune to spend the past two months working in Washington, D. C., under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 26. During this time we have had the opportunity of visiting many places of interest and we repeat, that in our opinion this is indeed the most beautiful city of all that we have visited.

The surrounding country, especially along the historic Potomac River, contains scenes that will live long in the memory of all who are lovers of natural beauty. Rock Creek Park, another haven for nature lovers, no doubt is the only park of this kind within a city's limits. Picture a narrow creek winding through woodland for miles, cluttered with rocks of all sizes up to the size of a modern automobile. (Believe it or not!)

Our trip to Mount Vernon, Va., last resting place of our first President George Washington, was keenly enjoyed. In our opinion it is regrettable that Mount Vernon is in the hands of other than the United States government. From what we learn the government took no interest whatever on down through the years, and this sacred shrine was restored to its present excellent condition by a women's historical society which still is maintaining the plantation through paid admissions from the public at large.

Why this should be is hard to understand. Does not Mount Vernon mean as much to the citizens of the United States as does the Washington Monument or the Lincoln Memorial? If not, why not let private interests operate all of our national shrines, monuments and buildings, and charge an admission fee? We hope that in some manner Mount Vernon will become government property, to belong to all citizens and that it shall be open to all, rich or poor, just as are the monuments, Capitol, Senate Building, etc.

We have missed attendance at several board and general meetings due to being out of town. Trust that all members able to attend are doing so, as it is vitally important to our welfare.

As stated before, our progress will be measured by what we do for our local; effort by all makes the load lighter. Leaving all the work to a few is not only unjust, but dangerous, inasmuch as the true sentiments of a large group cannot be carried out unless they are in attendance and voice their opinions and votes.

Tony Coppola, our esteemed truant officer, and Frank Castanza (bananas to you!) are proving that Tony was right when he said, "Every day got a dog." Brother Anderson tells me he will soon have the Marine Barracks in Quantico, Va., completed. Completed for what, Andy?

Have met some very fine Brothers since coming here. To mention a few, Brothers Buck Cordle and Reds McCormick, L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore; Little Johnny Wynn, Roanoke, Va.; Harry Smith, Cumberland, Md.; Vince Toal, L. U. No. 26, Washington, and "Power House" Riley, known wherever the I. B. E. W. goes.

Enjoyed reading the letter from Brothers Frederick P. Fink and Jeremiah P. Sullivan in the August issue of the JOURNAL. Suggest that all Brothers read this article, as much food for thought is contained therein.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

Local Union No. 659 has not been heard from through the correspondence section of the JOURNAL for some time, so I will try to let all of our Brothers know that we are still alive and progressing.

Employment for members throughout our jurisdiction has been normal during the year 1940 to date; however, due to unsettled conditions it is hard to forecast what the utilities in this section will do throughout the balance of the year. We have had no construction of large industrial plants and work for our inside men has remained about on a par with last year. We hear much about contemplated projects by the government but until bids are let or actual construction starts, it is impossible to say what our labor requirements will be.

The convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor was held in Klamath Falls, Oreg., the latter part of June, and Local Union No. 659 had its full quota of delegates. Resolutions relative to employment on government and state operated projects were presented by the electrical workers and given approval by the convention. Many things of vital interest to all electrical workers were discussed before the convention.

Our newly formed Oregon State Association of Electrical Workers held its first annual meeting during the week of the convention but owing to the large amount of work required of our delegates and lack of sufficient time to dispose of it during the convention it was agreed to hold a meeting in the near future to discuss and dispose of any unfinished business. This state association will fill a long needed service to all electrical workers since it will provide a means of the local unions of the state of Oregon sitting down and discussing common problems, and also the association can meet with the associations of other neighbor states and discuss common problems with them.

Our local has been working for the past several months to establish an educational program which will enable our members to qualify in the various branches of the trade and thus provide highly skilled and well trained men, not only for our present jobs but for jobs which may develop in the future.

This local has worked jointly with Local Union No. 125, of Portland, Oreg., and other

local unions of this state to establish a state safety code. We hope before long to report this has been accepted and placed in effect by the state of Oregon.

One of our Brothers, H. M. Mekemson, recently received a severe electrical shock and third degree burns when he came in contact with a 6900 volt conductor while working at a substation. We are glad to report at this time that he is convalescing nicely and we hope that he will suffer no permanent injuries as a result of the accident.

One of our oldest members, Brother Darrell Papst, of Weed, Calif., was recently presented with a medal and certificate from the National Safety Council for saving a life. Brother Papst, through study and work has become very proficient in the art of artificial respiration. On July 15 of last year, Brother Papst saved the life of his grandson, who, at the time was only four months old. He found his grandson among the bed clothing which he had pulled over himself and upon investigation by Brother Papst was thought to be totally lifeless. He immediately started artificial respiration and within a short time the baby was breathing normally and later seemed none the worse for his experience. Records show that this baby was the youngest child ever to be revived by the Schaefer method. Brother Papst can also be credited with the saving of an adult under similar circumstances not long after the above mentioned date. The local is proud to have a member who is so thoroughly efficient and willing to give his service when needed as this Brother has done.

Local Union No. 659 has completed negotiations with The California-Oregon Power Company for increases in wages for a large number of our members. The new wage agreement has not as yet been signed by the company but we feel sure that this will be done within the next few days.

Allotments by the Rural Electrification Administration have been made to cooperatives at three different places within our jurisdiction within the last few weeks. These projects should provide some additional employment for members of the I. B. E. W., providing we are able to keep the jobs union. Some difficulty has been experienced with REA projects in the past as some people within the districts are not too friendly with organized labor. We have also experienced a spirit of unfriendliness by some districts after the construction is completed and the cooperatives are taken over by the district supervisors. They do not maintain our scale or working conditions and seem to hold to developing their own workers in place of hiring well-trained and skilled workers.

Our jurisdiction covers a large recreation area and we invite our Brothers throughout the nation to spend their vacations with us. We would, however, call all Brothers' attention to the extreme fire hazard which exists at the present time due to the lack of moisture and, therefore, urge the utmost caution with the use of fire and wholehearted co-operation with forest service men to prevent and control fires.

If any of the Brothers desire information as to recreational areas in this territory, they may correspond with the local union office and we will do our best to see that they obtain the required information.

CHARLES W. TOWER,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 668, LAFAYETTE, IND.

Editor:

Having just been appointed press secretary of Local No. 668, I will try to answer the purpose as best I can.

We just got a break in the tropical weather today. It has been averaging



A jolly crowd was there for the outing of L. U. No. 743, Reading, Pa. Delegates to the regional meeting in Reading were guests at the picnic.

around 96 degrees for the last 30 days. Here's hoping that it stays a little cooler.

Just returned from Indianapolis from attending the Indiana State Conference where we had a good meeting and a good attendance. I am glad to say that we are progressing rapidly and hope that it will continue, and also wish to thank Brother Creasy and Local No. 481 for their fine reception. Our next meeting will be in Marion, September 13 and 14; we're hoping to see some more new Brothers.

All the boys are working at present and hope that it continues for some time.

Some of the Brothers are working on our new baseball park. When complete it will have a seating capacity of about 3,200. It is being built of concrete, and will be lighted with six 70-foot and two 93-foot towers, with about 120 lights. When completed will be one of the best in the state.

ALBURTUS BUNTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

It has been a few years since any news was sent in from Local Union No. 743, but we have not been asleep. The executive board and officers have been doing their best to keep the organization progressing.

In the past few years we kept astride with the times by having conferences with the various local unions within a radius of 75 miles of our jurisdiction, besides the regular State Association meetings. In the month of July the regional meeting was held in Reading, after the meeting the members journeyed to a grove outside the city where L. U. No. 743 held their annual outing. Unfortunately when the picture was taken some of the visiting Brothers had gone, and some of our members came. During the day we had an attendance of about 95 members and visitors. We missed three of our Brothers, Clair Hollinger, John LeVan and Herbert Lintz, who are working in Puerto Rico. I guess it was too far to walk, so they decided not to come. We hope they will be there next year.

You know we have some great fishermen in the local. Well, on Sunday, August 10, about 14 of the Brothers and a couple friends took a trip to Cape May, to catch some fish. Everything was lovely until they saw the boat and the nice rough water. Right then some of them decided they were not going to be good sailors, I won't mention any names but some of our sea-going Brothers found it too rough. About ten o'clock they

were hoping we would either go in to shore, or hoping the boat would sink. Well, we had a good time. While the fish were biting the rest of the Brothers took advantage of them and caught about 200. Then we thought the sick men had suffered enough and came in to shore about one o'clock. Now they want to go again.

HARRY M. LONGENECKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

Due to efforts of our president, Joe Austum, and Vice President Percy Rayborn, in our recent drive for new members, we are happy to announce a 50 per cent increase.

New members in our local are as follows:
E. E. Rodriguez, R. L. Burton, William D. Coxe, R. E. Latimer, S. G. Varnado, E. W. Stewart, W. A. McConn, J. A. McCorstle, M. M. Jarreau, A. R. Krause, R. T. Penny, S. Bovard, J. W. Landers, L. L. Donnelly, H. Newman, B. Humphreys, R. Stevens, E. E. Slaton, J. Rogillo, A. S. Hockaday, E. P. Fife, W. L. Roberts, B. H. McNeal, W. R. Robinson and T. J. Spurlock, Jr.

In order to increase attendance and interest in our local union we are going to start a school in which will be something of interest to both old and new members. Brother Lavender will start us with a "tune up" on the first chapter in the code book. Later we expect to get on mailing list of some of our leading electrical appliance manufacturing companies so as to be familiar with new apparatus placed on the market. We would like to get some ideas through the ELECTRICAL WORKER on how other local unions have increased attendance and interest without resorting to fines and assessments.

Sorry to hear about the serious illness of International Representative A. O. Walker in a New Orleans hotel. Hope for his speedy recovery.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

Steps are being taken to have our annual banquet some time soon. Brothers Lavender, Monda and Noto are on the committee to make all arrangements, with our worthy Brother Tucker Morgan, treasurer, handling the check book on this occasion.

Inclosed find clipping of Brother W. L. Roberts, who died trying to save his buddy. He was a member of Local No. 767. Our sympathy goes to his family.

H. Q. GANTT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting many important questions were discussed. One of them was education. To my way of thinking the question of education is by far the most important. There are so many angles to the question of education that one would be safe to say that every thing comes under this classification. However, I do not propose to go into detail, nor do I propose to give here a general analysis, suffice it to say that our local has set up an educational committee on one phase of it. Because of the technological development that has made its way into the transportation industry, many new improvements appear from time to time. These changes demand a great deal of skill and, of course, as you know, without an understanding of these changes, the electrician is at a disadvantage, and since it is his job to make running repairs to the many equipments, the better he is equipped to handle his job the more efficient he becomes.

For the past four years Local No. 794 has been conducting classes covering the various types of air conditioning equipments, Diesels, engines, etc. To cover those subjects on air conditioning and Diesel engines we have had some outstanding lecturers.

The response to these classes has been fairly good, but could be improved.

Beginning in October of this year, the second and fourth Thursday of each month, we will again open our evening school.

Our educational committee has mapped out an extensive program for the coming year, and with the cooperation of our membership we will have plenty to report.

There seems to be a considerable spell of silence on the question of vacations with pay. With all this talk of war and conscription, we are apt to lose sight of this long overdue improvement, but L. U. No. 794 has not; they would like to hear more about it. What is being done?

The big, kept press is working overtime in an attempt to blitzkrieg the American people with propaganda.

In a recent issue the Post devoted an entire page to an editorial which purported to show that all the troubles of the democracies in Europe were directly traceable to the fact that the masses of the people were pampered by short hours, labor unions and social security laws, to the point where they refused to do an honest day's work and thus slowed up the production of munitions and enabled Hitler to score startling successes.

The workers of Europe and America are not responsible for democracy's peril. The great bankers and industrialists of Britain—and the United States, too—financed Hitler and Mussolini. They rejoiced when the fascist dictators crushed labor unions and crucified liberty.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

On Saturday evening, August 3, the executive boards of Locals 887 and 912 gave a dinner in honor of our newly appointed international vice president, John J. Duffy. We honored Brother Duffy as international vice president, also as a former neighbor, fellow townsman and friend who was always ready to assist us. The efficiency of the local unions representing the railroad workers in the Cleveland area is a result of the guidance and assistance rendered by Brother Duffy when he was a Cleveland during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933. Years to be remembered in the railroad industry when we were striving to keep our organizations together in spite of bank failures, unemployment and hunger.

We are now faced with a peculiar situation. Since March, 1933, we have gone places in the railroad industry. No miracles have been performed but we have the right to organize without interference, the best percentage of organization in the railroads of the U. S., unemployment insurance, retirement pension to care for the aged rail-

road workers and numerous other benefits. Remembering all of these benefits that we have secured by voting intelligently, organizing intelligently and sticking together, let's use our heads in November and reap the benefits of our intelligence.

EARL BARTLETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1013, HARTFORD, CONN.

Editor:

The seventh annual outing of the Electrical Workers Local No. B-1013, of Hartford, Conn., was held at Playland, Rye, N. Y., on July 6, 1940. This year the outing was the largest ever held by the local at Playland. The group travelled to Bridgeport, Conn., by train, and then embarked by boat for a two-hour sail down Long Island Sound to the Park.

Following is the committee that was in charge: George Barto, general chairman; Gus Descy, chairman of transportation; Joe Cirone, chairman tickets; A. Gailloux, chairman script tickets; J. Ogilvie, E. Bozan, E. Roussel, A. Bredice, M. Dias, E. Parent, M. Joanis, A. Polowitzer, H. Belcourt, A. Dussault, and A. Sharp.

EUGENE J. ST. PIERRE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1035, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Local No. B-1035, of Newark, N. J., extends congratulations, best wishes and a strong desire to cooperate with our new international president, Ed Brown.

The August meeting of the local was dedicated to Brother Howard Houck and was designated as Howard Houck night. This was the first retirement of a member of the local and the committee headed by Brother Mike Gardinier made quite an event of it.

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting, Brother Edward Kloter, executive vice president of the I. B. E. W., made a

presentation through the local of a life membership card to Brother Houck. After this Brother Bill Haisley made a presentation of a wrist watch in behalf of the "New York bunch," the group in which Howard worked. Pictures were taken and everybody adjourned to the tap room of the meeting hall where beer and sandwiches were set out. Everybody had a good time.

It is fitting for us to pay tribute to Howard (Brother Houck to all of you I. B. E. W. Brothers, but Howard to us). A tribute to a long life, a hard life, a useful life spent in the electrical industry. A life that saw the electrical industry grow up into the superman that it is today.

Howard was born in Clarksville, Albany County, N. Y., on a farm, in 1872. In 1889 he went to work in the General Electric shops in Schenectady and there learned his trade as an armature winder. At this time the old Sperry arc-light generators were being manufactured there and Howard recalls them vividly, as he also remembers winding the first slotted core railway armature. From here the young man of 20 went to Crocker-Wheeler Company and in 1921 came to the Westinghouse Company. He was located in the New York service department and has worked in and about the New York district since that time. Being an armature winder and a good one he has worked at some time or other "on damn near every large generator in the city of New York." In fact there didn't seem to be enough of them in New York and he frequently was sent out of town. One of these jaunts brought him to Fifteen Mile Falls, near Barnett, Vt., for a large waterwheel installation.

Those days are over, however, and now Howard says he has a lot of long neglected social business to take care of. We all wish him the best of luck in his new life. May it bring him contentment and many happy times for a long time.

Howard, the door of the meeting of Local B-1035 is always open to you. Selfish we are and we hope that you do become "homesick" for the bunch and come in and visit us often.

CHARLES LEYS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

After three years of harmonious relations with the Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio, Local No. B-1061 can announce to the world that a new and progressive contract has been signed, effective July 1, 1940. In addition to the wage adjustments secured, the ground-work is being carefully laid for year-round work. This, in our minds, is one of the most important steps in the radio and refrigerator field. If we can secure 48 weeks each year for our entire membership better living conditions will be enjoyed by all.

The large labor turnover within the radio and refrigerator industry is realized most by those of us who are trying to weather the storm. The past few years have found a big majority working only six or eight months out of the year. In numerous cases our membership has been forced to secure relief due to their inability to tide themselves over during the lay-off period.

Our largest labor turnover these past three years has been, not among the newer and less experienced employees, but among the older and more experienced who are more fortunate in securing employment elsewhere during their temporary lay-off. When recalled a big percentage of these people are not interested in returning for a few days or perhaps a few weeks and then be laid off again. This means that upon resuming work



Part of the carefree crowd disembarking for Local Union No. B-1013's annual outing.



Honoring a veteran of the electrical industry, L. U. No. B-1035 celebrates "Howard Houck Night." In the group presenting the local's gift to Brother Houck are, left to right, Financial Secretary Mertins, Executive Board Members Schuiling and Genari, President Kennedy, International Vice President Kloter, Haisley, Brother Houck himself, Hatch and Gardinier of the executive board, and Recording Secretary Wassman.

the employer is forced to hire and retrain a new man at a great cost to him.

In addition to the plans for year-round work and the wage adjustments received, we have retained and improved upon the many conditions we had secured previously. These include paid vacations, new promotion plans, and a more rational seniority plan.

There are several other changes which we believe will be beneficial to our members. Among them, the clause whereby the company shall not hire any married women. It is also understood that when any female employee gets married she resigns her position.

Through the untiring efforts of President Harold Latimer, Vice President Eugene Painter, Financial Secretary Ed Denton, Stewards Dale Helmer and John Wood, who served as the negotiation committee, meeting with the company officials, we now boast one of the most outstanding contracts in the entire radio and refrigerator industry.

MICKEY HARRIS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

At last a housing project for the borough of Ambridge is a certainty, for the local council passed the necessary legislation at its last meeting. Although the Housing Council recommended a total of 256 new dwellings for this town, the city fathers decided that the first unit to be built will consist of only 70 homes.

If this initial unit proves satisfactory the council has promised that additional units will be authorized. This will mean a small business boom for the members of Local No. B-1073 and a source of satisfaction to our members and to the Beaver County Central

Labor Council, who fathered the housing movement in this county.

Our stag picnic, put over through the efforts of Brother Andy Hertneky and his able committee, was a social success. All the Brothers who attended had a wonderful time and all those who neglected to attend now say that they regret their absence. By the time that this is read our girls will have had their picnic. The ladies' events have long been famous for their success and it is anticipated that this affair will be no exception to the rule.

We have learned from Brother Van Arsdale of Local No. B-3 that some of his members in the wire and cable industry as well as some in the outlet box and fitting plants are at present out on strike for a seven-hour day and an 80-cent an hour minimum.

We extend our moral support to these boys and sincerely hope that they can secure their demands, which will make it that much easier for our members to secure a badly needed increase in minimum rates, and possibly a shorter workweek as well. We need and want that 30-hour week for we still have many unemployed who need to be absorbed by industry. It is also necessary that all of our members who are now employed make a living wage rather than just enough to exist on.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

L. U. NO. B-1112, JONESBORO, IND.

Editor:

This is my first attempt at the job of press secretary, and if successful I hope to send in lots of reports from this local. We have had our election of officers since our report and elected as president, Brother Earl Weimer. Vice president, Porter Thomas; recording secretary, Burton Loy; financial secretary, Oscar Benson; treasurer, James Draper; business manager, Robert Talbott; assistant business manager, John Taylor; chairman of executive board, Lowell Roby; secretary of executive board, George Jones. Executive board consists of Edgar Andes, James Eastes, O. M. Collette. All of these fellows have been active in promoting the expansion of the I. B. E. W., having worked on and assisted in organizing the Rutenber Electric, now L. U. No. B-1185; and are still working and trying to organize Farnsworth Radio Corp. and Delta Electric, both located in Marion, Ind. With the leadership of these officers and the assistance of the members of our local we hope to promote the growth of our own local, and to offer all the help possible to any plant in our locality.

We are now planning on ways to make the Indiana State Federation of Labor Convention a success. The convention, as you all know, is to be held in Marion, Ind., September 14 to 20. Brother Earl Weimer is treasurer of the convention committee; also chairman of the housing committee, having the job of securing a place for all the delegates to stay, while yours truly will act as secretary of the committee.

Brother Robert Talbott is secretary of the label exhibit, which is the first one to be held in the state of Indiana. We hope to see all of you in Marion, and we hope the ones who can't be with us will give your moral support.

Last April we bought a home for our local, located on Main Street in Jonesboro. We had it repaired and have moved into it, and we think that it will be the beginning of better attendance at all of our meetings. Well, so much for this time, will be with you later with more news.

GEORGE CURTIS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1121, ETNA, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

I believe this is the first time I ever have had the pleasure of writing to you. I would really like to have the pleasure of some time meeting you in person. I did meet our past president, Tracy, in Philadelphia last year at the Pennsylvania State Federation Convention and I was amazed at his personality. I thought he was great.

Dear Brother Bugniet, the real reason I am writing you is this, our local held its first family outing a few weeks ago and naturally we had some pictures taken of the affair. International Representative A. R. Johnson honored us with his appearance at the affair so we celebrated by having our officers pose in pictures with him. If it is at all possible for you to publish them in the next issue of our JOURNAL we would be very grateful.

The officers pictured read as follows, left to right: Executive Board Chairman H. Fix, Treasurer E. Marks, President O. Babish, Brother Johnson, Vice President W. Farrel, Board Members J. Warner and E. Tomm, and Financial Secretary E. Rhein. Recording Secretary W. A. Scott was absent that day.



Everybody had a good time at the picnic, including the officers of L. U. No. B-1121 and International Representative A. R. Johnson, who appears with them in this picture.

May I take this opportunity to let you know we are all getting along swell and we are all proud of the fact that we are a small part of this great organization. May we also wish you a lot of luck and we extend congratulations to our new president, E. J. Brown.

O. BABISH,
President.

L. U. NO. B-1163, VICTOR, N. Y.

Editor:

The first annual joint picnic of Victor Insulators, Inc., and Local Union No. B-1163 was held at Buholtz picnic grounds Saturday, August 10, with about 300 employees and their families attending.

In the morning there was a tug-of-war and ball game. In the afternoon a program of sports was run off. Free hot, pop and ice cream in abundance were furnished. Entertainment was also furnished during the afternoon by the Turk Hill Band.

STUART GOURLAY,
Recording Secretary.

AMERICA SELF-CONTAINED

(Continued from page 462)

Germans were equipped with searchlights which could pick up and make a target of an enemy at a much greater distance than any then used by the Allies. Therefore Admiral Jellicoe's ships could be made perfect targets long before he could see the enemy. It seems that a few days after the War commenced, it was found that a German had been in London with plans and specifications for a magnificent new searchlight which involved the production of an extraordinary quality of carbon electrodes. When the discovery was made, radio halted a ship at sea on which this German was traveling, a destroyer was sent out and he was captured together with his plans and specifications, and interned in England. His

plans and specifications were sent to America and the construction of a searchlight in accordance with the design, though intricate, was a comparatively easy matter. The problem of the electrode to make this searchlight effective was one fraught with great technical difficulties. However, within three months electrodes of the type required were in actual production in the United States and shortly thereafter not only the ships of England but those of all the Allies were equipped with searchlights equal, if not superior, to those of the Germans. Much often hangs on little and battles may depend on other things than the bravery of the officers and men."

WHAT IS A CARTEL?

(Continued from page 465)

cartels? You referred to one law in England, the Import Duties Act of 1932, I think, which according to one authority whom you quoted made possible the development of cartelization in Great Britain. Then you referred to some other cases in which cartelization was compelled by statute?"

DR. KREPS: "Yes."

THE CHAIRMAN: "Now by and large, what is your conclusion?"

DR. KREPS: "There is no simple answer. I would say that governments that watch out for the public interest with great care will tend to encourage the forces, the rather natural forces, that disrupt cartel agreements, and tend to stay somewhat the process particularly of financial combination.

"In other words, then we might get only that size of unit which productive efficiency might demand, which is a size somewhat different from that which sometimes is financially welded together.

"Governments that are not so alert,

and particularly governments that might be inspired by a somewhat different philosophy, say one in which the leaders believe in economic planning, will, of course, welcome this type of voluntary economic planning, which of course is what a cartel is, economic planning by business men on a national and international scale and will see in it a device which they can utilize effectively to increase planning in that society."

ALL C. P. PUPPETS

(Continued from page 467)

many locals by Red representatives of Guild members in the same locals who are not strictly speaking newspapermen."

A. F. OF L. SOLUTION OFFERED

A possible solution to this serious situation in the American press is reported by the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor has just chartered the American Newspaper Writers Association in New York City. This is a local union organized on a federal basis and it is expected to go out into other cities and set up other local unions. The American Federation of Labor plans to form these local unions into a national council to lay the foundation for a great new national union.

DEMOCRATIC TEST

(Continued from page 472)

dren in over 335,000 homes are now being aided. To date a total of \$350,000,000 has been paid in this form of aid from federal, state, and local funds.

"Aid to needy blind people is provided in more than three-fourths of the states with the aid of federal funds. About 48,000 persons are receiving this form of assistance and total payments have reached nearly \$47,000,000.

"More than \$3,000,000,000 have been paid out under the five benefit paying programs."

NIKOLA TESLA LED

(Continued from page 466)

of philosophy that nothing is impossible which does not involve contradictions. Between conceptions and their realization there may lie many difficulties, but no impossibilities. Consistent with his interest Tesla has applied his knowledge of science to the inquiry whether the transmission of intelligence between Mars and the earth is not a more immediate possibility than most men can believe.

Tesla has explored in other fields. His work emphasizes the unity of life and nature which in this age of specialization is too frequently lost from view. Fortune magazine reports his claim of having disproved the Einstein theory. Since the Einstein theory has never been proved to us, we are not well able to judge of the quality of this accomplishment, though we are bound to respect the en-

ergy and resolute purpose behind even the attempt to understand that theory, much less prove or disprove it. But another incident is more revealing of Tesla's many interests and balanced culture. There have been differing opinions as to the antiquity of the mariner's compass, some authorities apparently contending that it was a product of the age of Christopher Columbus. The Science News Letter carried a short article by Tesla on this subject. In the article Tesla said that the oldest reference to the mariner's compass of which he knew appeared in a passage by a little-known French writer, Gayot de Provins, who wrote early in the thirteenth century. "I translate it freely," he said, and proceeded to do so as follows:

"Where gloomy darkness hides the sea
And men no star and moon can see
They turn on the needle the light,
Then from the straying they have no fright
For the needle points to the star."

That a man who is so astute a student of science as Tesla is should also be a student of poetry is sufficiently noteworthy. But that from the reading of poetry, and of an obscure author at that, he should be able to contribute to scientific research is no less than inspiring.

It has been said herein that the name of Nikola Tesla is known to only a small minority of the world's population. But within the electrical industry that name has already become a symbol of the blessings which electricity has brought mankind. It is fitting, therefore, that Tesla's name should be honored, as it has been and will be, by being included among those few emblazoned on the union characters of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. As time goes on and the benefits of electricity multiply and penetrate to even greater numbers of men, so will the name of Nikola Tesla be made familiar to future generations in order that men of another day may be moved to greater excellence by imitating his example.

ELECTRICIAN LAW STUDENT

(Continued from page 473)

ris-LaGuardia Act is undoubtedly an antidote for the ills that have hitherto existed in the field of labor law, as far as the federal courts are concerned, it cannot be looked upon as a universal remedy. The Act applies only to federal courts; it declares public policy only for the United States, not for the states. The attempt of employers to get into the federal courts from the state courts, a tactical procedure which has characterized labor disputes in the past, will probably be reversed.

CONTRASTS WITH FEDERAL LAW

What should now be considered is the difference between the Norris-LaGuardia Act and our own Illinois Anti-Labor-Injunction Act with regard to their holdings as to who may be a labor disputant. The

Illinois Anti-Injunction law indicates that a labor disputant is a person who is a party to a dispute arising out of an employer-employee relationship. That person must have been employed, be employed, or have a good future expectancy of being employed. In other words the Illinois Act holds that a stranger (a third person) cannot invoke the protection of the Act.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act is much broader; subsection B of section 13 provides as follows: "A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or it, and if he or it is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or has a direct or indirect interest therein, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association composed in whole or in part of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation."

This section of the Act specifically extends its benefits to a labor union and its representatives seeking, by lawful means, to increase the membership and prestige of such union. The Illinois Act does not offer a union such protection, as it is regarded as a third person or stranger to the employer-employee relationship. Under the public policy of the government of the United States, as declared by the Norris-LaGuardia Act, a labor union and its representatives, attempting to unionize an open shop, are included among those persons and associations which the federal courts are prohibited from enjoining from peaceful picketing.

Disregarding for the moment the question as to whether our legislature in enacting the Illinois Anti-Injunction Act intended to restrict its application to disputes concerning terms and conditions of employment where an employer-employee relationship exists, has not any union the right to publish the truth concerning the employers' attitude toward organized labor by means of signs and placards or peaceful picketing? Members of a union may, without special statutory authorization by a state, make known the facts of a labor dispute, for freedom of speech is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States (so held in *Senn v. Tile Layers Prot. Union Loc. No. 5*, 57 Sup. Ct. 857).

While a person who complains of the presence of pickets and seeks injunction relief is undoubtedly objecting against this picketing, his real complaint is against the unfavorable publicity given by the signs carried by the union men proclaiming the truth as to the unfairness of his attitude toward organized labor. He persists in his refusal to deal with a union, yet he resents as an infringement of his rights, the disclosure, by that union, to the public, including members of labor unions and their sympathizers, of his antagonism to organized labor. Untenable is his position in that, notwithstanding his antagonism to the union, the law must silence the voice of organized labor lest he may suffer any ill consequences as a result of

his attitude. It is his right to deal with the union and to operate a non-union shop, but it is just as much the right of the union, when he so refuses, to publish the fact that it regards him as unfair. What right has an employer, who is unfair in the eyes of the organized labor, to the favor and the continued patronage of its members and friends? It has been repeatedly held that where an employer refuses to employ union labor, labor organizations may freely publish in their own official organs and other newspapers, in pamphlets, or circulars, or by means of the radio, the fact that such employer is unfair to organized labor. Then, why is it not just as lawful for a labor union to make publication of the employer's unfairness by signs carried peaceably by a member or members of the interested unions in the vicinity or place of business of the employer? (In the case of *Leitzman v. W. C. F. L.* 282 Ill. A. 203, an injunction to enjoin the broadcast of the plaintiff's unfairness toward organized labor was held to have been properly refused.)

And it is time that Illinois took some positive steps toward the improvement of labor laws and legislation. By that I mean that the most needed development is a code defining the rights and responsibilities of labor organizations and placing them on a practical equality with employers. The present restrictive (in comparison with the rights of employers) hodge-podge of common and statutory law is promotive of much uncertainty on all sides and hostility on the side of labor. It is true that the abstract right to organize has been granted, but, due to factors such as the one in the present discussion, there is no equality before the law. The law should rest as nearly equally as possible upon workmen and their employers if a whole-hearted cooperation is to be reached. If one side is to be restricted, the other should also be restricted to the same degree. Any new codification should include, among other things, a thorough reconsideration of "personal rights" and "property rights," so that proper emphasis may be placed on each.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 479)

When we first organized we were nearly all strange to one another, but now we are all acquainted and we have a lot of fun as well as doing a great deal of serious, helpful work.

One of our members was having bad luck and we voted to take up a collection for her. We didn't collect a large amount of money, but I'm sure it was appreciated. At our last, after the meeting had adjourned, we gave a surprise stork shower for one of our members. She was also appreciative.

Our auxiliary meets twice a month, the second Tuesday of the month, which is a night meeting, and the third Friday which consists of a potluck dinner at noon and a business meeting in the afternoon.

For our potluck meetings we appoint three ladies as hostesses. They plan the menu and tell each member what to bring; salad, vegetable, or dessert.

The hostesses furnish the meat, bread, beverage, and a door prize is given also. We always have delicious, well-balanced meals.

MRS. RAYMOND HAZEL,

1715 West Second St.,

Press Secretary.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

IN MEMORIAM

Edward W. Geer, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated November 9, 1925

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove our esteemed and beloved Brother, Edward W. Geer; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-17, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in his passing one of the most true and devoted members of its organization and one who was held in high esteem by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to his family; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; be it further

Resolved, That we send copies of these resolutions to our Journal, and that copies be spread on the minutes for a permanent record.

WILLIAM FROST,
GEORGE DUFF,
EDWARD J. LYON,
Committee.

William Langer, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated June 29, 1926

It is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-17, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, William Langer; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Langer.

EDWARD J. LYON,
GEORGE DUFF,
WILLIAM FROST,
Committee.

August Charbonneau, L. U. No. 494

Initiated August 1, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, August Charbonneau; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 494, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE KAISER,
THEODORE LA CHAPPELLE,
GEORGE SPATH, JR.,
JOHN BERST,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARTHUR SCHROEDER,
Committee.

J. Moretty, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 4, 1917

Local Union No. 125 was shocked and deeply grieved by the sudden passing onward of a valued member of long standing, Brother John Moretty.

The associations developed over a long period will cause his loss to be deeply felt.

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved family whose loss, in part, we share.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Moretty, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

C. W. CHASE,
T. W. LOWRY,
E. C. DENSMORE,
Committee.

Ernest M. Hauber, L. U. No. 697

Initiated February 7, 1918

Whereas death again has invaded the ranks of our Brotherhood and taken from us one of our most loyal and devoted members, and it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 697, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ernest M. Hauber; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HAROLD HAGBERG,
PAUL BUEHRLE,
LEO MECKLENBURG,
Committee.

Walter Glashan, L. U. No. B-9

Reinitiated September 15, 1922

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Glashan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Glashan Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Glashan and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

LEE CARVER,
ROY FLOOD,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Arthur B. Rutledge, L. U. No. 661

Reinitiated December 1, 1916

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 661, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Arthur B. Rutledge; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 60 days and that we stand in silence one minute as a tribute to his memory.

E. A. UPDEGROVE,
I. G. RAMSAY,
T. W. HALL,
Committee.

Walter Moskwa, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated August 17, 1925

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our Brother, Walter Moskwa; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-713 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ADOLPH NAESSENS,
ARTHUR VIANE,
PAUL KUBANDA,
Committee.

Earl D. Chambers, L. U. No. B-1051

Reinitiated April 7, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1051, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, Earl D. Chambers, from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to the members of his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the International Office, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1051; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JAMES PORTER,
HUBERT SIMMONS,
FLOYD CHAMBERS,
Committee.

Bernard Casella, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 25, 1918

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Bernard Casella; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Casella Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Casella in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM MARTIN,
THOMAS PEMBOR,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

W. J. Lee, L. U. No. 644

Initiated February 6, 1939

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 644, of Goose Creek, Texas, record the loss of our late Brother, W. J. Lee; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 644, I. B. E. W., in a spirit of brotherly love, pay a tribute to his memory by draping the charter of our local union for a period of 30 days and by expressing to the loved ones and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of grief and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That this local observe a period of silence for one minute in his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the records of this local union and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. D. WHIGHAM,
W. W. GARDNER,
D. H. MALLORY,
Committee.

M. J. Fanning, L. U. No. 166

Initiated July 19, 1911

Whereas the passing of our beloved friend and Brother, M. J. Fanning, has shocked and saddened the hearts of all who knew him; and

Whereas in his passing Local Union No. 166, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal Brother and an ardent, courageous advocate of union principles and a genial companion; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to our dear Brother's memory by standing in silent prayer for one minute, expressing our sincere sympathy to his family and loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOSEPH W. LIGGETT,
CHARLES F. BLESER,
WILLIAM B. WATERS,
Committee.

S. K. Vandenburg, L. U. No. B-667
Initiated May 8, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-667, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last respect to the memory of our late Brother, S. K. Vandenburg, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Vandenburg, and to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. E. WILSON,
Recording Secretary.

James Ablitt, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, I. B. E. W., record the death, July 17, 1940, of our departed friend and Brother, James Ablitt.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

VERN MILLER,
WALTER BLEY,
WILLIAM FEEHAN,
Committee.

N. H. McGarey, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated March 17, 1922

Another member of Local Union No. B-125 has answered the final call, and we sadly record the passing onward of Brother N. H. McGarey.

He has been one of us and we shall miss him. We would express to his loved ones the deep-felt sympathy of friends who sorrow with them, and extend to them the comfort of understanding fellowship.

In memory of Brother N. H. McGarey the charter of our local shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

L. J. BATTIN,
T. W. LOWRY,
C. W. CHASE,
Committee.

Patrick Shanahan, L. U. No. 26

Initiated April 5, 1916

Leonard Johnson, L. U. No. 26

Initiated August 27, 1925

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Patrick Shanahan and Leonard Johnson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. F. PRELLER,
Business Manager.

Henry Heemann, L. U. No. 732

Initiated November 15, 1922

It having pleased God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst our faithful friend and beloved Brother, Henry Heemann, it is with futile thoughts and trembling hearts we try to express our loss in his absence. To us, his friends and Brothers, his going has left a void and we can understand how much greater that void must be to his wife. We extend our deepest sympathy to her in her great loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

W. FRY,
H. J. KRAEMER,
J. S. WHITHURST,
Committee.

Anna S. Regan, L. U. No. B-1005
Initiated February 20, 1939

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1005, record the passing of our worthy financial secretary and Sister, Anna Regan.

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still do we deeply mourn her loss. We will keenly feel the gap created by the absence of this loyal member and Sister.

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to her family and loved ones our very sincere sympathy. We grieve with you and hold no desire to intrude further upon the sanctity of your grief.

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-1005 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of our departed Sister.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our local union; that a copy be sent to our official publication, and that a copy be sent to her family with our respectful sympathy and fervent prayer that God, the Great Giver of Life and Death, may grant eternal repose to her soul.

When the last big job is over,

And we draw our final pay,

We will stand with you in judgment

On that great Resurrection Day.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL UNION B-1005.

Charles Gilbert Swanzy, L. U. No. 520

Initiated May 5, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 520, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Austin, Texas, are called to pay our parting tribute to a worthy Brother, Gilbert Swanzy, who was suddenly called from our midst, July 31, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his wife and loved ones our deepest and sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

HARRY BERNHARD,
JOE KANETZKY,
Committee.

Tony Parotti, L. U. No. 702

Initiated April 30, 1919

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Tony Parotti, who passed away July 8, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

R. B. SMITH,
A. S. HENNEL,
W. R. BOYD,
Committee.

John Cecil Warner, L. U. No. B-474

Initiated December 15, 1939

Whereas it pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and good Brother, John Cecil Warner; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Warner, Local Union No. B-474, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-474 recognizes its loss in the passing of Brother Warner and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-474 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-474, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. S. GRAHAM,
R. L. MOTLEY,
I. D. WATKINS,
Committee.

Otto Hahn, L. U. No. 540
Initiated March 19, 1940

Whereas it is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 540, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, report the passing of our late Brother, Otto Hahn; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the bereaved family and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Hahn, and to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. LEE GOVAN,
J. F. CASPER,
Committee.

Fred H. Koch, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 26, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred H. Koch; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

VIOLA LA MOTT,
Chairman of Committee.

Vance H. Sanders, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated March 1, 1939

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Vance H. Sanders; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our lodge, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN HUDSON,
L. B. HOFFMAN,
L. E. WOODS,
Committee.

Henry J. Provost, L. U. No. 333

Initiated March 18, 1927

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our worthy Brother, Henry J. Provost; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ARTHUR B. NASON,
PHILIP T. PLACE,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
Committee.

Fred Joseph Ryan, L. U. No. 397

Initiated July 9, 1918, in L. U. No. 58

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 397, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our president, Brother Fred Joseph Ryan, who died July 14, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. W. SCHNAKE,
R. F. PEARL,
W. P. QUINN,
Committee.

E. H. Morrison, L. U. No. 213

Initiated November 6, 1901

Whereas with the death of Brother E. H. Morrison, of Local Union No. 213, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we have lost a loyal and devoted Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-77 recognizes the great loss in the passing of Brother Morrison and his untiring efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood and we hereby express our appreciation of his efforts; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-77 joins with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Morrison, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-77 and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and that our membership stand in silence for one minute in memory of Brother Morrison.

C. L. HARDY,
FLOYD MILES,
BRIGAM YOUNG,
O. M. ANDERSON,
F. L. TUCKER,
Committee.

Elmer Anderson, L. U. No. B-975

Initiated January 8, 1939

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, as fellow members of Local Union No. B-975, I. B. E. W., record the passing, on August 1, of our worthy Brother, Elmer Anderson; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Elmer Anderson and express our appreciation of his loyalty and services to our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN LOFTHOUSE,
H. RUDE,
Committee.

Alfred Brown, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated February 28, 1927

It is with sorrow and regret that local members of L. U. No. 1037, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother A. Brown, who passed away August 7, 1940.

Resolved, That this local extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved relatives, that our charter be draped for 30 days, and that a letter expressing our sympathy and regret be forwarded to the family, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

A. A. MILES,
Recording Secretary.

Sam Kleinfelter, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated May 7, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Sam Kleinfelter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. C. PETERSON,
CHRIS CHRISTENSEN,
DAN KELLY,
Committee.

L. W. Marlow, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated June 2, 1936

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, L. W. Marlow, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Marlow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

E. M. McDONALD,
T. A. ARNOLD,
FRED TUCKER,
Committee.

E. L. Lofton, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated October 1, 1934

We, the members of Local Union No. B-17, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother E. L. Lofton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

EDWARD J. LYON,
WILLIAM FROST,
GEORGE DUFF,
Committee.

E. C. Murdock, L. U. No. B-760

Initiated July 13, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, E. C. Murdock; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Murdock, Local Union No. B-760, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in reverent silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-760, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

PARIS S. COX,
Recording Secretary.

Charles B. Wickham, L. U. No. B-36

Initiated September 22, 1911

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-36, record the death of our Brother, Charles B. Wickham, who passed away June 18, 1940.

Those of us who knew him as "Wick" feel that we have lost a very dear friend and Brother. He will be remembered for his staunch unionism and as one who was always ready to help and cooperate with the ones with whom he worked.

To the friends of our departed Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy and warm assurance that we mourn with them in their bereavement.

BERT M. MILLER,
Financial Secretary.

J. L. Deniston, L. U. No. 520

Initiated October 28, 1936, in L. U. No. 776

It is with a deep sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that our Almighty God has seen fit, in His infinite wisdom and love, to remove so suddenly from our midst our beloved Brother, J. L. Deniston, of L. U. No. 520, I. B. E. W., Austin, Texas; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved loved ones our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in true sincerity and reverence, we drape our chapter for a period of 30 days.

JOHN CRANE,
O. U. SWIFT,
Committee.

A. Partridge, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated May 4, 1937

Whereas Local Union B-77, I. B. E. W., Seattle, Wash., deeply regrets the passing of our esteemed Brother, A. Partridge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, that they may be strengthened in their sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Partridge's family, a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers, and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

FRED CLINGAN,
H. J. WINSOR,
JOHN LEWIS,
Committee.

Harold A. Yeaman, L. U. No. B-640

Reinitiated September 7, 1938

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harold A. Yeaman; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Yeaman, Local Union No. B-640, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-640, tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-640, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

BUD JOHNSON,
J. G. SIMMONS,
O. L. WOODALL,
Committee.

Jack B. Gorman, L. U. No. 716

Initiated November 12, 1922

It is with sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 716, record the untimely passing of our beloved Brother, Jack B. Gorman, from our midst on June 25, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother, that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

A. G. ELLIS,
W. H. FOSTER,
Committee.

David Slattery, L. U. No. 245

Initiated October 8, 1915

Whereas the Lord in His wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst our true and loyal member, David Slattery, a Brother who has been in continuous good standing for a long period of time in Local No. 245; be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of the membership be extended to the members of his family, and many friends, in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent the family, and one be sent to the I. O. for publication in the official Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES NEEB,
CHARLES KESLER,
DELBERT MILLER,
Committee.

Fred Paulsen, L. U. No. 6

Initiated June 4, 1924

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred Paulsen, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1940

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	E. Hotterback	\$1,000.00
I. O.	H. P. Strickler	1,000.00
1024	R. D. Ward	825.00
369	Ray J. Lewis	1,000.00
9	Bernard Casella	1,000.00
520	Gilbert Swanzy	650.00
5	William H. Seibert	1,000.00
520	J. L. Deniston	650.00
I. O.	J. W. Gates	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
209	D. Quillen	1,000.00
734	A. S. Peterson	300.00
294	H. J. Prout	475.00
26	L. J. Johnson	1,000.00
134	J. O. Wootton	1,000.00
702	Tony Parotti	1,000.00
595	R. C. Reynolds	650.00
110	R. E. Woodward	1,000.00
110	R. J. Ablitt	1,000.00
I. O.	William A. Fagan	1,000.00
723	C. A. Hedeen	1,000.00
125	J. Moretty	1,000.00
494	George D. Manthey	1,000.00
52	William Koellhoffer	1,000.00
I. O.	I. H. Bearden	1,000.00
I. O.	S. Longcor	1,000.00
622	C. L. Reed	333.34
17	W. M. Langer	1,000.00
697	E. M. Hauber	1,000.00
397	F. J. Ryan	1,000.00
9	W. W. Glashan	1,000.00
134	F. J. Colman	1,000.00
667	S. K. Vandenburg	825.00
159	E. S. Bennett	1,000.00
975	E. M. Anderson	300.00
I. O.	R. A. Nofke	1,000.00
38	William A. Hausser	1,000.00
I. O.	William T. Padgett	1,000.00
I. O.	C. E. Jarrard	1,000.00
98	N. T. Thompson	1,000.00
369	J. W. Newton	1,000.00
713	W. Moskeva	1,000.00
I. O.	William Wolf	1,000.00
403	D. R. Felter	1,000.00
I. O.	M. Hogan	1,000.00
367	C. H. Fox	1,000.00
3	J. Kesten	475.00
494	A. Charbonneau	1,000.00
494	A. J. Fischer	475.00
77	L. W. Marlow	825.00
483	Joseph D. Ryan	1,000.00
103	Elbridge W. Gordon	1,000.00
887	Clarence E. Lindell	825.00
640	H. Arthur Yeaman	475.00
134	T. A. Dunleavy	1,000.00
I. O.	D. Slattery	1,000.00
3	A. Gabryel	1,000.00
466	J. R. Myers	50.00
637	M. F. Eanes	1,000.00
723	A. E. Tieman	1,000.00
760	E. C. Murdock	475.00
649	William F. Judy	150.00
744	John F. Witkowski	150.00
867	William Culley	150.00
77	A. Partridge	150.00
620	August Acker	150.00
512	Thomas Hennessey	150.00
46	Arthur Hicks	150.00
1037	Alfred Brown	1,000.00
Total		\$54,658.34

PATTERN FOR TRAINING

(Continued from page 461)

Seventy-five per cent of the work was productive.

The Boardman Apprentice Shop at New Haven was another trade school for training skilled and semi-skilled mechanics under actual trade conditions. It offered both day and evening classes for training young boys and men for local munitions factories.

GRUB IN THOSE DAYS

(Continued from page 475)

Mickie used to go poachin' in a big game preserve near our place. Wan wud watch out fer the game keepers, while the ither wud snake up on a big fat pheasant an' knock him over wid our ancient horse pistol, an' afore the smoke av the ould blunderbuss had cleared away us two

long-legged young devils wud be away through the bushes like scared rabbits, an' whin we hit the high fence over wud go the pheasant an' the ould blunderbuss an' we follered so fast that, though thim game keepers musta had a strong s'picion av who was doin' the poachin', yet they cud niver swear to it, fer the simple reason they niver laid eyes on us. Manny a nice string av trout we caught too. We didn't think there was anny harm in it, fer all the common pape, all aroun', cuddn't see why anny wan man shud have so much land just to rent out fer huntin' an' fishin', whin the rest av us was half-starved, tryin' to kape the wolf away from the door wid the little petatie patches we had managed to get among the rocks. Now I niver minded knockin' over a pheasant, wance in awhile, but Slim, whin it comes to walkin' up to a helpless wounded deer, an' cuttin' its throat, wid thim soft beautiful eyes, like the eyes av an innocent child, starin' up at ye, well bedads, I haven't got anny stummick fer it.

Me neither, Terry. I like to do my shootin' of wild life with a camera.

JULES AND HIS BEAR FRIENDS

Wan night in camp wan av the jacks asked Jules how was chances av gettin' some bear meat fer the camp. Jules said,

"Dose bear he is sleep all de winter, an' he is get varree cross if I is so unpolitic as to wake heem up an' say to heem, 'Wake up, Meester Bear. Wan beeg ugly logger man, he is want to eat you.' W'at you t'ink he say to dat? If you is want to eat dose bear you mus' wake heem up youse'f, an' den, mebbe dat bear, he is want to eat you up too, an' if you is bot' eat wan odder up you is bot' satisfy an' dere is no more beeg bear or beeg ugly logger man. W'at you t'ink, huh? I is no shoot dose bear annyway, fer all bear, dey is frien' wit' me."

"How did you get so chummy with them?" said the jack.

"Wal, I is tole you," said Jules. "It is like dees. Wan tam I is take de short cut t'roo de woods on mah way home. I is late an' I is step aroun' wan beeg stump in beeg hurry. All at wance is wan beeg black bear, also. He is stan' straight up on hees hin' foot, an' me, I 'as not even wan noospaper to kip him away wit'. He is look mah face right in de eye. I is look right in de eye of hees face too, bah Gar. Mebbe two, t'ree secon' we is stan', varree steel. I wait. Bimeby, notin', she happen. Den I is move mah lef' foot back behin' me. Den I is wait. Bimeby, not'in, she happen some more. Den I is move nodder foot back. Bear, hees say not'in. Affer w'ile, I is wait some more an', w'en not'in, she happen, I is move myse'f back w're mah feet is stan'."

"Dat bear he is look at me as if he is want to say, 'Jules! I 'as portan' beezness w'at I 'as to ten' to; if you is excuse me, I is go.' Wid dat, he is drop down on hees beeg flat foot an' is go away on dose beezness w'at he 'as, an', as I is go nodder way, I say,

"'Good bye, Meester Bear. We is good frien', an' if I is meet you nodder day,

w'en I 'as my gun wit' me, I is no mak' de beeg shoot at you.' I t'ink dat bear is say to all hees oncle, aunt an' cousin,

"'Dat man, Jules, he is fine feller. If you is meet heem you is bes' go nodder way'."

"That's all right, Jules, but s'posin' a bear steals one of yer pigs."

"Pouf!" said Jules. "W'at is wan leetle black peeg mong all dose oncle, aunt an' cousin, w'at he 'as, w'en we is frien'?"

* * *

Sunday was our day av rest. Some av the jacks wud take the opportunity to do a little washin' an' mendin' but most av us used give it out to an ould couple that had a farm about a mile up the river. I had niver been mong av a church goer, but if I didn't go wid Jules on wan av his Sunday huntin' trips, I wud get away be meself, back in the timber that had not yet been reached by the hungry axe an' saw. I have been in some av the great cathedrals in the Ould Land, Slim, an' in the silence av their vast vaulted interiors I seemed to catch lingerin' whispers of the generations who had worshipped there, lived their short spans av life, an' passed on to return no more. Something of that same feelin' av awe I felt there, seemed to come to me in the silence av nature's cathedral, where the tall brown pillars push their green ceilings up against the sky. It seemed I was in another world, a misty world, a world in which the faces of Dannie, Mickie an' little Beth peered out at me, an' tried to speak to me, an' though their lips moved, their voices cud not pass through the invisible, soundless wall which separated us. It was well fer me that the boisterous camp life wud break up these spells av melancholy; wid the high-pitched twang av the cross-cut an' fallin' saws, the ringin' echo av the axes, the musical cry av "timber-r-r," fillin' the air, as trees come crashin' down, bedads, ye had to step lively, an' kape yer wits about ye, if ye didn't want to be killed entirely an' there was no time fer idle broodin'.

PRESIDENT BROWN ATTENDS

(Continued from page 463)

tion to the usual committee meetings where code matters were thoroughly discussed, the program included an address by Howard H. Weber of the U. S. Rubber Products Corp. on "What New Article 300 Means to the Inspector" and an address by L. W. Going on "Shall the National Electrical Code Recognize Special Requirements for Electrical Construction in Fire Zones of Cities?"

POWER PROJECTS VISITED

The meeting of the Northwest Section gave opportunity for visitation of many great city power projects. The Volta Power Plant at Great Falls on the Missouri was one of those visited.

Other sectional meetings of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors were attended by international officers. C. M. Paulsen, secretary of the international executive council, attended the session at Santa Barbara, Calif., the Southwestern Section. The other sectional meetings held this month are as follows: the Southern Section in Houston; the Western Section in Kansas City. The Eastern Section will be held in October in New York City.

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following is new:

ELTEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.,
182-184 Grand St., New York, N. Y.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,
Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GUS GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

OUTLET BOXES

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
BIRCHALL BROS. INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
KIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.
LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
LOUIS HOROWITZ, 180 Centre St., New York City.
CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.
HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.
GOTHAM LIGHTING CORPORATION, 28 East 13th St., New York City.
ENDER MFG. CORP., 260 West St., New York City.
LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP., 372 Broome St., New York City.
ELTEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 182-184 Grand St., New York, N. Y.

COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

LION MANUFACTURING CORP. "Bally", 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

A. BECK, 27 West 24th St., New York City.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

MICHAEL BLUM & CO., 13 West 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 West 26th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIO, 540 W. 29th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN IRWIN, 632 Broadway, New York City.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 111 West 19th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

KWONG YUEN CO., 253 5th Ave., New York City.

NATHAN LAGIN CO., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARAMOUNT SHADE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD P. PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 36 W. 25th St., New York City.

PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

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L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

FRED E. SCHLANGER, 260 5th Ave., New York City.

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SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

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STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

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 CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo. NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City. PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn. TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City. WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
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HOW HAS HITLER TREATED FREE CZECHS?

(Continued from page 470)

which was that this was *really* his last territorial demand. It was not yet realized that the faculties given man for truthful intercommunication had been, as a matter of nazi principle, distorted to serve the opposite end. The world had not yet understood that even if the German dictator had been sincere—an hypothesis for which there is no evidence—the fascist system on which he rode required ever more and more conquests. The world had yet to learn that fascism is the form of society which nourishes itself by fratricide.

By March 17, 1939—not a very propitious date to launch new oppressions—the nazis, having become impatient of the restraints which their pretensions of respect toward the terms of Munich made necessary, waved those formalities aside in favor of a newer invention. They commanded what they had established as the Czecho-Slovakian government (the hyphen is important, the nazis endeavoring to set the Czechs and Slovaks against each other) to invite nazi military occupation of the entire country in the form of a "protectorate."

As has often been observed, the attack on the liberties of freemen anywhere should be a matter of concern to freemen every-

where. So ruthless and unjustifiable was this violation of Czechoslovakia that the United States State Department issued one of the strongest statements which have ever issued from that office. Portions of the statement follow:

"This government founded upon and dedicated to the principles of human liberty and of democracy, cannot refrain from making known this country's condemnation of the acts which have resulted in the temporary extinguishment of the liberties of a free and independent people with whom, from the day the Republic of Czechoslovakia attained its independence, the people of the United States have maintained especially close and friendly relations . . .

"It is manifest that acts of wanton lawlessness and of arbitrary force are threatening world peace and the very structure of modern civilization . . ."

Subsequent events have shown the accuracy of that statement and the necessity of widespread concern. Under the nazi protectorate the real plunder of Czechoslo-

vakia began. Cattle, foodstuffs, railway equipment, gold, raw materials and military stores, all were hauled away to Germany in order that fascism might draw from this victim greater strength for the subjection of the next.

The Nazis were not content to drain Czechoslovakia of its material resources. Hundreds of thousands of Czechoslovakian workmen were deported to Germany and set at forced labor. Such are the tactics of the nazis that, having deprived men of their freedom, they use them as instruments for destroying the liberties of other freemen. Whether in the production of materials for military conquest or the production of goods to compete in the market with the goods of free labor, the nazi enslavement of its victims is a threat to all who are neither slaves nor slave-masters.

Even the treasures of the Czechoslovakian libraries were destroyed because their contents did not conform to nazi ideology. Terror was employed to compel editors and writers to sign and publish articles written by nazis. The moral crushing of Czechoslovakia is carried through as relentlessly as is the physical suppression.

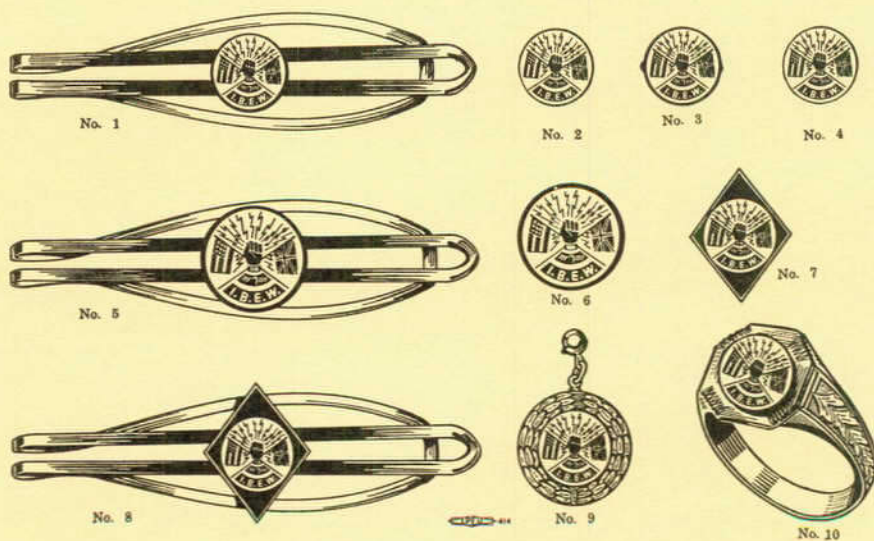
Yet, as the nazi steam-roller presses on, the spirit of Czechoslovakia is unbroken. Its friends in every land have united under the motto: "Czechoslovakia shall be free again." Lovers of democracy everywhere wish them well, for Hitler's conduct in relation to their country has revealed him and his movement as the symbol of the forcible withdrawal from free men of their right to exercise those faculties of reason and will with which God Himself endowed them.



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MONTREAL GETS I. L. ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 471)

Commission, helped to draft the constitution of the International Labor Organization.

"Significantly, the preamble to the constitution of the organization states that 'Universal peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice.' Thus, from the outset, the objectives of the organization were the advancement of labor standards on an international scale and the promotion of world peace.

"Significantly, too, this organization which was created by the labor leaders and the liberal statesmen of the Allied and Associated Powers, and in the formation of which the United States participated largely, has as its most distinctive characteristic its democratic composition and its democratic method of procedure.

WORLD ALLIANCE

"The International Labor Organization is not, as some might assume from its name, a labor union or an interna-

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tional federation of trade unions. It is a world association of nations formed to advance social justice and world peace. It is an international research agency engaged in the study of labor and social problems, and contributing through the cooperative action of its members, to the solution of those problems.

"Included in its membership of more than 50 nations are the United States, Great Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, the South American republics, Canada, Australia, New Zealand—in fact, practically all of the democratic nations of the world.

"The International Labor Organization operates through three agencies—the International Labor Conference, the Governing Body and the International Labor Office. The International Labor Conference is a world parliament of nations engaged in developing labor treaties. Its membership is made up of delegates from the nations which are members of the International Labor Organization. The Governing Body serves as a board of directors, its members being elected or chosen by the Conference delegates and the countries of chief industrial importance. The International

Labor Office is the permanent secretariat for both the Conference and the Governing Body. It conducts the studies upon which the action of the Governing Body and the Conference is based. It serves also as a world research centre in the field of labor and social problems.

"In all of its activities, the International Labor Organization functions on a tripartite basis, government, management and labor being represented alike at the International Labor Conference, the Governing Body, and on the committees of experts that assist in the preparatory work for the Conference. This arrangement, assuring as it does that the different groups concerned shall participate in the decisions reached, is an essential characteristic of the International Labor Organization."

VACATIONS WITH PAY

(Continued from page 468)

and psychological outlook of the labor force, we observe that it promotes stabilization of employment and the develop-

ment of skill. The development and retention of skill is of vital importance to the welfare of the entire nation today.

In computing vacation pay, hourly workers generally are allowed the equivalent of their earnings for full-time employment. The compensation of piece work employees is frequently based on their average hourly earnings. Occasionally employees receive 2 per cent of their total yearly earnings as pay for one week of vacation.

Some companies, such as the Radio Censer Company at Camden, N. J. and the R. C. A. Manufacturing Company at Indianapolis, completely shut down their plants for one week's time, making all vacations simultaneous. Employees receive 2 per cent of their annual earnings as vacation pay, and, should business be too rushed to permit a shutdown, the companies agree to pay the 2 per cent allowance in addition to all earned compensation.

The Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati, the Garland Manufacturing Company of West Pittsburgh and the National Electric Products Corporation of Ambridge, Pa., all have graduated vacation schedules with a maximum of one week's leave after four years' employment.

A memorandum of understanding covering our members in the service plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Newark, N. J. stipulates vacations of one week after five years' tenure and two weeks after 10.

The U. S. Rubber Company at Passaic, N. J. allows one week off after the first year and two weeks after five.

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174305 176254	369481 369830	385366 385410	414301 414340	912277 912305	606751 606949	55861 55900
B-1—	B 923341 923630	533041 533530	82— 48349 48352	121— 506295 506434	B 731565 731599	258041 258070
245021 245035	10— 412205 412224	B-48—	489801 489864	122— 22949 22965	161— 105392 105404	B-212—
387399 387435	12— 747781 747809	B 25962 26090	B-83—	44998 44998	164— 96169 96170	21585 21607
B 60061 60195	16— 202684 368580	B 286345 286351	B 305477 305499	661625 661840	159751 159853	51600 51634
680492 681167	368471 368580	257015 257120	B 334501 334520	B-124—	232501 233030	106275 106282
947266 947304	337121 337127	441751 441757	405983 406019	B 274701 274720	879531 879750	130643 130663
994574 994623	B 452677 452695	599806 600000	633746 633750	B 732817 732881		B 237256 237264
B-2—	654776 656119	600751 600827	633886 634118	581370 581373		805312 805500
144997 144998	B-17—	B-50—	681751 681792	B 732817 732881	125608 125688	698251 698350
568416 568500	B-130564	B 166973 166985	682501 683250	848987 849000	239679 239681	213— 131496 131497
501751 502100	B 452677 452695	613741 613853	B 733555 733750	807101 807480	914337 914349	645599 645623
987635 987640	654776 656119	52— 103872 103880	990205 990300	B-125—		645932 645979
B-3—	B-18—	103872 103880	84— 103252 103267	143312 143315	746389 746400	980811 981215
AJ 4527 4600	B 58543 58773	190200 190500	103252 103267	192190 192203	798001 798024	214— 309277 309282
AJ 4694 4766	B 137671 137673	190502 191086	460604 460957	598501 598537		749171 749250
AJ 4801 4886	590038 590044	504001 504105	B-86—	592127 592877	173— 800658 800669	768451 768525
AJ 5001 5027	674115 674935	869163 869250	B 7145 7232	672747 672750	174— 122450 122464	999331 999367
AJ 6170 6188	952032 952063	B-53—	51751 51768	127— 823291 823299	175— 408001 408005	215— 88552 88554
4App 58 59	142720 142729	B 279469 279475	53212 53250	129— 265662 265684	294300 330750	755963 755986
DBM 1534 1596	283558 283769	284231 284250	B 115407 115448	662619 662620	522311 522457	977737 977744
DBM 1661 1693	284944 285000	B 697330 697400	188247 188444	B-130—		B-216—
DBM 1824 1859	837001 837122	797251 797421	B 227658 227667	254696 254815	273001 273260	150920 150935
DH 397 405	B-23—	54— 586358 586364	87— 231281 231287	400078 400079	330606 330750	B 344417 344417
EJ 2069 2070	82489 82500	516843 516862	88— 60688 60712	656811 657000	592807 592811	B 751821 751838
EJ 2230 2234	199501 199505	55— 202106 202108	B-90—	766951 767030		217— 550069 550083
EJ 2429 2429	B 247723 247723	936374 936395	7191 7195	131— 39261 39264	800527 800543	B-220—
EApp 1578 1742	291618 291620	B-56—	350714 350790	512496 512560		151706 151755
EApp 1737 1860	635872 636000	150075 150098	B-93—	447057 447077	B-180—	B 753412 753437
EApp 1857 1860	796501 796598	B 753698 753724	58592 58602		B 274986 274990	222— 152126 152134
EApp 2033 2042	B 873281 873358	B-57—	517495 517500	133— 447057 447077	308940 308948	223— 195283 195332
H 3522 3561	492121 492390	B 69911 71120	759151 759162	92501 92629	383010 383100	224— 615738 615750
H 3613 3622	209191 209197	B 137007 137010	213894 242732	98164 98250	426601 426800	620251 620285
I 7534 7598	111001 111007	B 987408 987445	242649 242732	B 119501 119503		225— 693759 693780
I 7682 7694	453932 454030	59— 529268 529408	47146 47147	B 153504 153709	264803 264809	226— 576906 576950
I 7885 7921	926468 926476	60— 471541 471630	127077 127080	239036 239063	885493 885570	B-227—
I 8068 8089	168 172	64— 957 969	349920 350064	289656 290120	147437 147495	B 341859 341870
I 8314 8338	239361 239382	259827 260220	581904 581909	292887 293241	662803 662813	229— 63948 608685
IApp 371 390	691671 692036	790929 791016	66841 66851	295052 295418	185— 197455 197459	36094 36095
J 1062 1244	B-31—	B-65—	968729 968731	296424 296896	304767 304899	285290 285293
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THE FAITHFUL FEW

When the meeting's called to order
And you look around the room,
You are sure to see some faces
That from out the shadows loom
That are always at the meetings
And stay till it is through—
The ones that I will mention
Are the ever-faithful few.

They fill the vacant offices,
As they're always on the spot,
No matter what the weather—
Be it raining, cold or hot.
It may be dark and dreary,
But they are tried and true;
The ones that you rely on,
Are the ever-faithful few.

There are lots of worthy members,
Who come when in the mood;
When everything's convenient;
They can do a lot of good.
They're a factor in the Union,
And are necessary, too;
But the ones that never fail you,
Are the ever-faithful few.

If it were not for the faithful,
Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the Union moving onward—
Without a halt or reel.
What would be the fate of Unions,
That have so much to do?
They surely would go under,
But for the faithful few.

Sent in by Clarence Grimm.

MY ONCE-A-WEEKNESS

I love it whatever the season,
Be it sunny or stormy or gray,
I cherish beyond any reason
This certain particular day!
It's the hey-day, the play-day,
The Merry Old May-day!
The one I refer to is pay-day!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THE WAR

(Continued from page 460)

alienate young people by pasting one
label onto all of them, or tarring them all
with one brush?

Having been a teacher at the time of
the last war, I know at first-hand that
youth did not then spring to arms with a
song on their lips or any bright and
starry illusions as to the glory of war.

It is high time to stop worrying about
youth. I like to remind myself that the
greatest missionary who ever went out
of Brown University was an atheist in
his college days; that the greatest philan-
thropist graduated in the first half of
the existence of the University was such
a rascal that when, twenty years later,
he came back to pay his respects to the
president, the old gentleman said, "I am
nervous in your presence for fear there
is a firecracker under my chair"; that
the greatest educator turned out by the
University was not much of a student.
The essential difficulty with youth is that
they are young. You will not cure that
by quarreling with youth. Time will cure
it all too soon.

Let their elders, if not their betters,
renew their own faith, refresh their own
courage, adopt a less defensive tone, ex-
press less apprehension in the face of a
German victory, and more determination.
If the older generation stands up to its
responsibilities, it need have no anxious
thoughts for the morrow of American
youth.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in
the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of
jewelry, in gold and
enamel. Solid gold, small
size. \$.85

DEFENSE THAT DEFENDS

The mightiest walls of steel can't shield
The country with discord in it;
The most powerful fortress must yield
When dissension prevails within it.

Defense that will truly endure,
Must be free of hinderin' faults;
To render a nation secure
From its foes' ferocious assaults!

One mutual aim must embrace
A united population;
A fervent desire to keep in pace
With the spirit of cooperation!

And labor shall stand faithfully by
With willing shoulders at the wheel;
United as one, it shall apply
Its efforts with vigorous zeal!

Spurred by a noble cause, it shall do its share
To join in defense—preparin' chores;
That brutal tyrants shall not dare
To approach our fortified shores!

That cruel rulers shan't get near to us,
Nor gain foothold upon our ground;
Our freedom and all that's dear to us
Shall remain intact, safe and sound!

ABE GLICK,
Local No. B-3, N. Y. C.

* * *

PICNIC TIME

We had our picnic the other day,
On the hottest day of the year,
Dancing, bingo and fun galore
Along with barrels and barrels of beer!

All the guys, gals and kiddies, too,
Had the finest time of their lives,
We never had an argument,
Not even with the wives.

So thanks to a mighty fine crowd,
That really do things up brown,
When the boys of 309 get started
They surely go to town.

JOHN AIKEN,
L. U. No. B-309.



ODE TO A LABOR DAY HAT

Through all the passing years, still hale,
You'll hang upon that rusty nail;
Recalling one brief, splendid hour
When you were part of Labor's power,
And bobbed along
Among the throng
Of like chapeaus that crowned the sons of
toil.
Pure white, you were, and starched—a gal-
lant foil
Against the sunlight's hot review
Of Labor, on Grand Avenue.

Resplendent bands and marching men
Moved through the sounding streets; and
then,
While watchers grinned,
A brawling wind
Beguiled you from my startled pate
And rolled you like a Dresden plate
Back through the line, and I in hot pursuit.
And when I caught you, grimed by street and
boot,
I found I'd lost my own brigade
And finished with a Needle Trade.

You could be used—but none I'd dare, or
wish;
I'd wear you fishing, but you'd scare the
fish!
For street use you're just too absurd,
And on the job . . . I'd get "the bird!"
So, hang there till you're old and gray,
Remembering one Labor Day.
The shirt and pants will each
Eventually reach
The rag-bag—castoff clothing bourne—
But such a fate shall not be yours!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

AMBITION

He beats his wife most every day,
She's always black and blue;
His kids are not allowed to play,
His friends are mighty few.

He drops lead slugs in blind men's cups,
Then takes a pencil to boot.
His hobby is kicking poor little pups;
For ethics he don't give a hoot.

He's always crabbing, "Sourpuss John",
A smile would break his heart.
Tales of his meanness could go on and on,
This has just been a start.

He's in strictest training—he's out to get
A reputation so low,
He'll be able to pass the requirements set
To join the C. I. O.

"LITTLE WILLIE,"
L. U. No. B-3, New York City.

Boys, this is lahv-ly!

ABOUT LOVE

The wonderful love of a beautiful maid,
The love of a staunch, true man,
The love of a baby, unafraid,
Have existed since lit began.

But the greatest love, the love of lovers,
And greater than the love of a mother,
Is the tender and infinite love
Of one lit-up lineman for another.

MACK REEVES,
L. U. No. B-699.



LIMERICKS

Said the boss to himself, one day,
While counting his employee's pay,
"If I'd lopp off a dime
Of each man on the line,
I'd have so much more to salt away!"

He patted himself on the back
As he planned a mode of attack,
"Twould do the boys good
If skin them I could—
For they don't know white from black."

The boss is now much in the red,
For the boys were smarter than he said,
They pitched in, to a man,
To combat his plan,
And this made him sick in the head.

He was foolhardy ever to try,
As seen by his face, now so wry,
He's learned his lesson,
I'm not guessin',
Union men are fish hard to fry.

P. K.,
I. O.

THE FALL GUY

Now, I've been around a little, and studied
quite a bit,
And yet my mind is always at a loss,
To understand a reason, or even an excuse,
For this constant criticism of the boss!

No matter where you're working, or what the
job may be,
The foreman is a "lunkhead" or a "lout,"
And you kinder doubt the truth of his, 'cause
he would not be there
If he wasn't sure of what he was about.

And when I hear a fellow growl about the
boss he's got,
And how he'd not know order when he met it,
I listen very carefully to what is being said—
Then add the whole thing up—and just for-
get it.

LEFTY VAUGHN,
L. U. No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.

DON'T FORGET

Election time is drawing near,
Remember who brought back our beer?
And if a "card" brings you more tough
Remember who helped make it so.

Don't pay no heed to ballyhoo,
But help the man who has helped you,
And so this fall, let's vote our thanks
To a proven friend of labor's ranks.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.



AFTER THE VOTES WERE COUNTED

Local elections are over,
And the ballots are all in;
Some new men are in office,
Others took it on the chin.

If there's someone now in office
Whom you think don't know enough,
Don't go around a-crabbing,
But pitch in and do your stuff.

Let us work together in harmony,
Like the gears in a giant machine,
Pull together in perfect unison
Like the force unleashed by a stream.

JAMES J. DUNCAN,
L. U. No. 948.

FORTY TO SIXTY

I see by the morning papers
That this glorious land of the free
Has a shortage of skilled mechanics,
To prepare for the war that may be.

So the "wise" men tell the nation,
But the fact of the matter remains,
That we've plenty of good mechanics
If you'll only break their chains.

What! chains in this land of freedom?
Aye, lad—we are chained, indeed!
By the red tape of insurance,
By the heavy hand of greed.

We're the men who learned the hard way
To master the crafts of today,
But the country doesn't want us,
We're over age, they say.

When you've hit the age of forty,
No matter how skilled you may be,
The insurance company's thumbs are down,
In the glorious land of the free.

So the boss says, "I'm sorry, old timer,
That these things have to be,
I'd like to keep you longer,
But my hands are tied, you see."

Barred in our own fair country,
The land of the brave and the free,
The skill we gained in a lifetime
Is wasted! We're idle, you see!

While the papers declare there's a shortage
Of mechanics where industry reigns,
There's plenty of good mechanics—
If you'll only break their chains.

GEORGE R. DUNN,
L. U. No. 516.

TO OUR AILING BUDEY

John F. Masterson

With extreme regret I learned this day
Of the cruel fate that struck you ill;
I proceed, therefore, to convey
My heartfelt sympathies and good will
To our talented writer, whose art
Abounds with vitamins of cheer,
Who gladdens many a sorrowful heart
With clever verse presented here.

Every minute, day by day
Fervently, sincerely I'll pray
That kind Providence your health may
restore,

That you may resume your bit,
With your splendid lines of wit,
Adorn this rhymsters' emporium once more!
A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK, L. U. No. B-3.



FREE TRADE UNIONS AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS ARE INSEPARABLE AND GROW FROM THE SAME IDEALS OF LIBERTY.

LIBERTY CANNOT BE GIVEN TO ANY INDIVIDUAL GROUP OR NATION. IT MUST BE ACHIEVED AND MAINTAINED BY THOSE CONCERNED. THIS IMPLIES RESPONSIBILITY AND DISCIPLINE ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO ARE MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS OF FREE ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS THOSE WHO CONSTITUTE A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE. WE CAN BE SURE OF PRESERVING OUR RIGHTS ONLY AS WE EXERCISE THEM WISELY AND RESIST ENCROACHMENTS ON THEM.

—*William Green*